REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,364.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

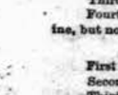
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Tuticorn	27
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Colombo	28
„ Vingorla	20	„ Galle	29
„ Carwar	21	„ Negapatam ...October	2
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	9
„ Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	11

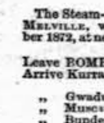
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

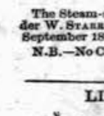
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao	16
Oct.		„ Bushire	18
„ Gwadur	2	„ Bahrein	19
„ Muscat	4	„ Linga	23
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	10	„ Gwadur	29
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	31
„ BUSREH	13	„ BOMBAY......Nov.	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



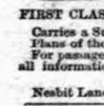
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 20th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 { exclusive of Wines, &c.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

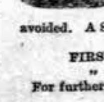
JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.



THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ......Rs. 500
„ „ SUEZ.............. „ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

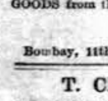
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.



THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. ALBATROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Albatross.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ....Bombay.
Argyll House ....Simla.
East Street ....Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 20th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 20th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT MATHERAN.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, all that fine property known as "Clifton," situated on the highest part of Matheran, conveniently near to the Bazaar and the Church, and opposite to the house of the Honorable Sir A. D. Sassoon. The house is completely and well furnished in all respects, and the area of the ground is about 5 acres.

SALE OF SALT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugjeevundass Nanabhoy, sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the mortgagor Shreedhur Balcristna Seth.

A quantity of Salt, measuing from 500 to 1,000 annas, and now lying in the salt fields "Angoorlee Agar" and "Khoosh Agar," in Trombay, in the district of Salsette, Zillah Tanna, also mortgaged by the said mortgagor to the said mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES AND CHAWL AT MALABAR HILL.

(Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under the power on sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March 1871, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, partners in the firm of Bhanjee Nundoo, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned property, all that place or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, bungalows, and chawl or range of shops standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the west side of the Malabar Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 3,851 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south the property of Kavulbhoy Jaichund, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, and on or towards the east by the said Malabar Hill road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. Band 49 C, and the same were formerly occupied by A. H. Johnston Esq. and another and are now in the occupation of H. W. Payne, Esq., Solicitor, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THACKURDASS, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, where a plan of the property can be seen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

On account and risk of Ramatoola Talub—
8 cases Eau-de-Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Goolmahomed Eshaw & Co. :—
40 pieces of Grey Shirtings.

An Invoice of Bohemian Silver and Cut Glassware, consisting of rich flower vases, card stands, centre pieces, toilet sets, toilet pots, bottles, taper candlesticks, decanters, pickle jars, beer mugs, salt cellars, &c.

10 Bales of Gunny, 32 in. 32 yards

(The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.)

A few articles of Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation and Reclining Sofas, Ottoman, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Hatstands, Glassdoor Cupboards, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glasses, an Iron Treasury Chest, Flower Stand, Plated 3 and single-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Screens, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English built Miniature Brougham, with a grey Arab horse and harness complete.
A handsome Grey Arab, a good riding horse.
A Bay Arab brougham horse.
A Bay Australian quiet riding horse, age 4½ years.
A milch Cow and Calf.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English walnut-wood, mahogany, ebony, and richly gilt household furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 lights chandeliers by Nash, handsome pier glasses in richly gilt frames with console tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 lights argand chandeliers, valuable gilt clocks, wall gerandoles, handsome vases, rich carpets, China garden seat, China pots of choice plants, &c., at Love Lane, next to H. H. Aga Khan.

On MONDAY the 16th, and TUESDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhum Nursey, the mortgagor, the very valuable and costly furniture, the same comprising handsome English mahogany, walnut wood and ebony, easy and drawing room chairs, full, and half backed sofas, gilt drawing room tables with marble tops, extra large size dewans, magnificent pier glasses, and console tables with marble tops, English mahogany card and pier tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, almirahs, and presses with plate glass doors, rich velvet pile and Brussel's carpets, magnificent 4, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 light chandeliers, argand lamps, a valuable 8 day clock by "Savory and Sons," French 15 day clocks, with mechanical trees and singing birds, a large stereoscope with box of views, a firstrate large musical box playing 12 tunes with drum and bells, handsome Dresden figures, China gilt arm chairs, plated, single, double and treble branched wall shades, lady's China gilt cabinet with drawers, reclining and sofa couches, a handsome writing table with drawers, a self-acting organ, firstrate engravings and oil paintings in gilt frames, bronze, and plated double light wall lamps, glass bottomed globe lamps, China garden seats and pots of choice plants, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built light miniature Barouche, by "Thorn."
A do. do. Sociable, with German shutter, by H "Lovell."

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwaree Ghirdharilall Futtachund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Odachund, the mortgagor :—

A Parcel of Superior Pearls.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp, & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	26th	Leave Alleppy	2nd
„ Rutnagherry	27th	„ Cochin	2nd
„ Malwan	27th	„ Beypore	3rd
„ Vingorla	27th	„ Calicut	3rd
„ Goa	28th	„ Tellicherry	3rd
„ Carwar	28th	„ Cannanore	3rd
„ Compta	28th	„ Mangalore	4th
„ Mangalore	29th	„ Compta	5th
„ Cannanore	30th	„ Carwar	5th
„ Tellicherry	30th	„ Goa	5th
„ Calicut	30th	„ Vingorla	6th
„ Beypore	30th	„ Malwan	6th
„ Cochin	1st Oct.	„ Rutnagherry	6th
„ Alleppy	1st	Arrive Bombay	7th

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE DIRECTRESS, Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1872.

Mrs. LEWIS AS LEAH, "THE FORSAKEN."

The Performances will consist of the "POWERFUL DRAMA," replete with Soul-stirring, Passionate, and Devotional Interest, in "FIVE ACTS," entitled,

LEAH, "THE FORSAKEN."

CHARACTERS—CHRISTIANS.

Lorenz (The Village Magistrate)	Mr. Chas. Herberte.
Rudolf (His Son)	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Father Hermann (The Village Curate)	Mr. T. Andrews.
Doctor Sudwig (Surgeon and Barber)	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Hans (A Country Lad)	Mr. Peter Mansergh.
Schneider (a Tailor)	Mr. W. H. James.
Frantz (A Boy)	Master Jones.
Anna (Niece to Hermann)	Miss Julia Edouin.
Dame Groschen (Hostess of "The Bachelor")	Mrs. E. C. Bryer.
Dame Sisa (A Peasant)	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Rose (A Country Girl)	Miss Emma Rogers.
Rudolf's Child (Aged 4 Years)	Miss Foley.

VILLAGERS, &c., &c.

CHARACTERS—JEWS.

Nathan { "Under the assumed name of Berthold, an Apostate Jew—The Village Schoolmaster." }	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Abraham (An Old Blind Jew)	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Sarah (A Jewess)	Mrs. E. C. Bryer.
Leah—"The Forsaken"	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

ACT I.

Village Grove in Styria. Superstition of the Peasantry. Appearance of the Jewess. "To the River with her" ! "To the River with her" ! The Emblem of a Christian's Worship shelters her.

ACT II.

Scene I.—Rudolf's Home. A Jewess say you ! Heaven ! Enough. Farewell.

Scene II.—A Styrian Forest. The Plighted Troths of Jewess and Christian. You will fly with me ! I will ! I will ! Good Night. Bless thee. Bless thee.

ACT III.

Scene I.—The Curate's Home. Struggle between Love and Faith.

Scene II.—The Jews' Hovel. Nathan, the "Apostate." Murder of Abraham. The Thunderbolt. Ha ! he is dead. Dead ! Yes. By the hand of Heaven.

ACT IV.

Scene I.—The Village Inn. The Bachelor. Rustic Lovers. Styrian Courtship.

Scene II.—Villlage Hamlet. The Bride and Bridegroom.

Scene III.—The Church Yard. The Renegade. Leah's Curse.

ACT V.

Rudolf's Farm. Rudolf's Prosperity. Anna's faithfulness. Rudolf's Child. Return of the Jewess. Denunciation of "Nathan the Apostate." And Death of the heartbroken "Leah."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..............Rs. 5 | Gallery ....Rs. 2
Stalls .... „ 3 |

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

ANY one having any CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Sergeant J. GRANT, P. W. D., is requested to write in to the Undersigned within one month's date of this Notice, after which no communication will be attended to.

CHARLES R. BAUGH, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 12th September 1872.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—Mr. De Souza, the first Settler on this range, will be prepared to receive VISITORS on the 16th instant, and promises to give his Patrons every satisfaction.

The CLARENDON is delightfully situated, and lies opposite to the Water Bund, and is central to all the points. There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. De Souza has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for the PURCHASE of the Steam-vessel GOOLANAR, as she stands on that day.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th September 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. HENRY CONDER, the General Traffic Manager, being about to PROCEED to ENGLAND on leave, Mr. E. W. KEILY, the Deputy Traffic Manager, has been appointed as OFFICIATING GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER. All Communications usually addressed to Mr. Conder should, until further notice, be sent to Mr. Keily.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors having been advised that the Resolution of the Shareholders, passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th September, inst., declaring a Dividend of Rs. 225 on each Old Share and Rs. 56¼ on each New Share of the Company (being in excess of the Profits made by the Company during the last year) is illegal, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th September 1872 at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding such Resolution, and in lieu thereof to pass a Resolution to declare a dividend not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 on each Old Share and Rs. 50 on each New Share in the said Company as originally proposed by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

ધી બામ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा त्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;
Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rigo" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Histori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. C. TH. MEILI & Mr. CHARLES KAPP have THIS DAY been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 6th to 17th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June 1872, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 1-14 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 5th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th April 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 30th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share, out of the Profits realized during the half-year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 18th INSTANT.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 18th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 2, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under European management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westpn. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned MOULMEIN or (and) RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in Squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1873.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained, and draft of conditions of Contract to be entered into be seen, on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 14th September next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 10th August 1872.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

IN BONDS ISSUED AND PAYABLE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Principal redeemable at par, after 1st May 1881 in United States Gold Coin ; Interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local authority, as authorized by Acts of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, and January 20th, 1871.

THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to dispose of United States Government 5 per cent. Funded Loan in Bonds of $1,000 each, PAYABLE TO BEARER, at the rate of Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100.

The par of Exchange is reckoned at Rs. 225 for every $100, being the equivalent of the fixed par of Exchange at which those Securities are dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.

The cost of a Bond for $1,000 will thus be—

$1,000 at Rs. 225 per $100 gives Rs. 2,250, which at Rs. 98 per Rs. 100, or say 2 per cent. discount, is equal to.. Rs. 2,205

From this will fall to be deducted—

Coupon for $12 50/100, being Quarter's Interest due 1st November next, which the Bank will purchase at once at... „ 26

Making the net cost of each $1,000 Bond.................... Rs. 2,179

On the above basis, the return on the investment is fully equal to 4½ per cent. per annum.

The Interest on the Bonds is payable Quarterly on 1st February, May, August, and November, and this Bank will be prepared to purchase the Coupons on favourable terms.

In introducing to the investing public of India a security of such exceptionally high character as that of the Government of the United States of America, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark. It may be well however to mention, that those securities are not only highly esteemed in the London market, but are a favourite stock on all the Bourses of the Continent of Europe, and more particularly in Germany. The population of the United States, according to the latest information, amounts to 38¼ millions, and no stronger evidence of the resources of that energetic and thriving people can be afforded, than the fact, that since 1865, the Government of the United States have paid off $600,000,000 (135 crores of rupees) of the public debt, and reductions still continue on a large scale monthly.

For the National Bank of India (Ld.),
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 192 of 1871.

HURJEEVUNDASS ODHOWJEE MODY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Balajee Samsett Street, without the Fort.............................Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PUSTAGIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Philip Cooper, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this High Court, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Hurjeevundass Odhowjee Mody and Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land, containing by admeasurement ninety-one and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate at Sonapore Breach Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 81, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the Sonapore New Road, on or towards the south by the house of Mrs. Goies, on or towards the east by the public road called Sonapore Cross Lane, and on or towards the west by a passage, and which was formerly and is now in the occupation of Pestonjee Rustomjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Attorney for Plaintiff, in Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 16th day of August 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 954 of 1870.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.................Plaintiff.

vs.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE and MEHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late DADABHOY SORABJEE SUNTOOK ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above cause, and bearing date the 15th April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October 1872, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and Meherbai, Widow and Administratrix of the late Dadabhoy Sorabjee Suntook, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the appurtenances thereon, standing on the Fazundaree ground belonging to Sorabjee Dady Suntook, containing by admeasurement one hundred and four and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and situated at Trinity Street, Dhobee Talao, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground, on or towards the north by the house of Jejeebhoy Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Parsee Charitable Girls' School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Acting Commissioner, and at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the abovenamed Plaintiff, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Pare Is not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.
A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.
Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of TWO NEW LARGE WROUGHT IRON BUOYS, of the following dimensions, will be received at this Office, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September 1872 :—

One Buoy about 25 feet long and 14 feet diameter.
One do. about 12 feet and 8 in. long and 8 feet 9 in. diameter.

Further particulars regarding the Buoys may be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I. N.,
Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, September, 1872.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4.
Uniform with "Lays of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"
Reprinted from the *Madras Times.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

MADAME STRETTON,
(NEE LILIA THOUMIN,)
PIANISTE,

Elive de Marmontel, Professeur au Conservatoire de Paris, Begs to announce her arrival in Bombay, and is prepared to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte, both for Elementary and Finishing Lessons. Address in the first instance, by letter, Mount Road, Mazagon.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 guineas, shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

Licensee for the manufacture of every patent Breech-Loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 32 and 33, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham, England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order. Delivered in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, £2-2-0 extra. Breech-Loading Double Pistols, 12, 16, 25, or 450-bore, 30 guineas per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 15s., Central-Fire or Pin.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and ensuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

Dr. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 ; and 60 ;

Dram Flasks ; Sandwich Cases ;
CORKSCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY ;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique ;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c. ;
WINES ; LIQUORS ;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Clare Road, Byculla, BUNGALOW, No. 5, suitable for a family, in good condition.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 9, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
6. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling-house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co.*

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	„	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	„	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	„	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	„	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	„	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s "For India" Brands, in original cases	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet's & Co.'s "Pale Extra Dry Creaming"	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S *Finest Dry*	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "Ehrenbreitstein," finest Sparkling ; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE ; F. Giesler & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hocheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages ; in stock.

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 8
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	„	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	„	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	„	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	„	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	„	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	„	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	„	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	„	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-Labelled Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE ; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	„	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	„	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE ; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, and MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, Ed. Blanchy & Co.'s

MEDOC CLARET, per Dozen		Rs.	11 8
St. JULIEN do.	do.		13 8
FINE COGNAC	do.		20 0

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the well-known BURGUNDIES, shipped by Geisweiler and Fils—

Beaune, at per doz.	Rs. 18 0 0
Chablis „	„ 22 0 0
Nuits „	„ 24 0 0

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.
Rota Tent.

JUST received, per steamer "Hidalgo," a small shipment of the above Wine, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are sug

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's,	Qts. at Rs.	25, 24 & 21	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„	„ 20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	„	„ 29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's	„	„ 24	„
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„	„ 24	„
M. P. Guimaraeus & Son's	„	„ 20	„
Do. old pale dry	„	„ 28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	„ 21	„
Do.	Qts.	„ 42	„
Do. Magnums	„	„ 82	„
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	„ 30	„
Sandback and Son's	„	„ 20	„
Do. Do.	Pts.	„ 11	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	„ 24	„
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	„	„ 16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	„ 13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Port Canning, Frere and other Land shares continue. Government Paper remained steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	705
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,465 xd
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	126
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,160
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	1,070
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,750
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,400xd.
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,065
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,165
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350xd
100	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,475xd
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	910
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	215
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,020
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,045
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,560
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,325
40,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¾
Four & half per cent	104¾ to 104½
Four per cent	101¼ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 7th Sept. 1872.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	66,236 7 3
Merchandise	92,046 13 7
Electric Telegraph	699 7 0
Earth Trains	597 8 0
Total Rs.	1,59,580 3 10
Corresponding week last year open 1,266½ miles ... Total Rs	2,54,033 1 11
Decrease Rs.	94,452 14 1

CALCUTTA.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10 to 101-12, and small sums at Rs. 101-14.

4½ per cents. small sums at Rs. 101-4 and 101-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,410 for cash, and a time-bargain contract at Rs. 1,420 for delivery in October.

National Bank shares at Rs. 109 and 110.

THE *Englishman's* money market report of Monday Evening, says:—

Owing to receipt of a series of favourable telegrams from England during the week, a decidedly better feeling has been imparted to our markets here. The apprehensions of coming misfortunes, which were gaining ground at home, seem for the moment to have been dispelled, and the produce-market there, in most of its important branches which affect India, has assumed a firm and advancing position. This is so far satisfactory, as showing that importers of produce will be enabled to give proper support to their holdings, and so lessen their losses, which, at the best, will be heavy; but if the result of this improvement should be, as it has so often been, a rush into fresh operations here at higher prices, the day of trouble will be only delayed, and not averted, and the greater caution will be necessary, inasmuch as reported damage to the new American crop appears to be at the bottom of the improvement, and experience has now taught us how unreliable such reports frequently are. The money-market here remains easy, and capitalists have difficulty in getting even 2½ to 2¾ per cent. discount for best bills. The Bank of Bengal return this week shows Mercantile Bills Discounted only 5 lakhs lower, and Loans and Credits on Government Securities 3 lakhs lower. The only other important changes for the week are an increase of over 20 lakhs in Other Deposits, and a decrease of about 27 lakhs in the Treasury Balance, doubtless merely the result of the arrival of Council Bills from England. The last Bank of England return shows a moderate increase in Bills Discounted, and in the open market six months' remitted Bills are quoted at 3½ to 3¾ per cent., a slight rise on the previous week's rate of discount. There have been several more failures in the bazaar here, chiefly, if not entirely, amongst dealers in metals; but the amounts are not heavy. Considerable speculation in Tile Copper has for some time been carried on, and prices were forced to an absurd height, much above the value even of the manufactured metal; and the natural result has now come to pass the moment a feeling of the smallest distrust got currency—the price in about a fortnight has fallen from about Rs. 50 to Rs. 36. A better business in Manchester Goods is now expected, the holidays being so near, and so little having been done lately. Shipments of plain cottons during August amounted to only 50 million yards, much less than was generally expected; and when this has had time to act on the up-country markets, a more active demand may be looked for here, even though prices may not improve much. The Opium sale on Thursday yielded an average of Rs. 1,431 per chest, which is slightly over the average of previous sales of the season.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29.90, rainfall 25 cents.

CARWAR, 13th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather rainey, wind north west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·98, rainfall 2 inch 8 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th Sept., 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·71.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

London .. Cotton, Cases, Seeds ... No ship.

Liverpool: Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 2s. 6d.; Wooden Ships " ...... £2 2s. 6d.; Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds ...... £1 10s. 6d.

Havre ... Cotton, Coffee ... No ship.

Overland...Steamers ...... £2 10s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ...... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.

China ... Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 8 per bale. " Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta ...Salt ...... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ...... Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ...... Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Sphinx (s)	Cattich	Trieste, &c.
	Valkyrien	Edom	Chittagong.
	Surat (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 10 Melbourne ...... Blaxell ...... Cardiff, March 23.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Assyria (s), 494 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons; 13 casks beer, A. A. Fernandes.

Bertram Rigby, 3 casks white paint, Abdoolally Adumbhoy; 7 cases brandy, King, King & Co.; 57 cases oilman stores, B. M. Punthuky.

Valkyrien, 3 casks hardware, Tyebally Dawoodbhoy; 4 boxes gunpowder, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

Walamo (s), 150 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

Hidalgo (s), 2 bales paper, F. Mooljee & Co.; 15 cases candles, C. Abdoolreman; 6 cases oilmanstores, Alridge Salmon & Co; 150 casks ale, Bodger, and Hilbert; 26 cases wine, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 7 packages medicine, Madowjee Ambaidass 100 cases ale, M. and E. Bejunjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

India (s), 50 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine (s), 86 bales cotton, Jewraz Luckmechund; 2 bales cotton, Vejashunker Galashunker.

Cella (s), 122 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 10 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 16 bales wool, Mahomed Futta; 34 bales cotton, Goteeram Jainarron; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 3 bales westwool, Mahomed Futta.

Hidalgo (s), 75 tons iron rail, W. Nicol & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market for Grey Goods has been very quiet during the day, and prices, though nominally unaltered, have a downward tendency. In Madapollams a further decline of ¼ anna per piece has taken place, and we hear that some transactions in 2¾ and 3 lbs. have been made by a European firm at the above decline, but unless they are sufficiently pucka we decline to report. The transactions of the day are very few, because the departure of the Mail precluded business.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6½ lbs.	Rs. 4 10 6
1,000 " " "	40 "	39 "	7 lbs.	" 4 14 0
500 " " "	45 "	39 "	8 lbs.	" 5 10 0
500 " " "	45 "	39 "	9 lbs.	" 6 9 0
300 pairs Grey Dhoties	45 "	10 "		" 1 11 0
300 " " "	45 "	10 "		" 1 14 0
450 " " "	42 "	9 "		" 1 9 0
1,000 " " Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 lbs.	" 2 3 6

COTTON.

50 candies New Dhollerah, ready ...... Rs. 210

100 " " " ...... " 210

100 " " Hingunghaut, (deliverable in Jan.) " 259

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Dewar, Captain, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13

Macintyre, Major, 2nd Regiment Bengal Ghoorkhas, on sick leave, to England.

Iredell, Major, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

Burton, Colonel, 4th Regiment Madras N. I., on furlough, to England.

Sparks, Sub-Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Shepperd, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to join, to Aden.

Shekleton, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on retirement, to England.

Patey, Colonel, 56th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Spry, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on furlough, to England.

Creagh, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 7th September, 1872.

Under instruction from the War office, it is intimated that the following promotions and postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been made:—

Maj. A. H. Dawson, 23rd Brig., has been promoted Lt. Col. and posted to the 18th Brig.

Lt. F. Lodge, 18th Brig., attached to the Depot Brig., has been promoted Capt.

Lt. J. R. J. Dewar, 18th Brig., has been promoted Capt.

Maj. C. Collingwood, 9th Brig., has been transferred to No. 4 Bat., 17th Brig.

Maj. A. R. Hoskins, 18th Brig., has been transferred to No. 6 Bat., 21st Brig.

Maj. T. N. Holberton, Supy., 18th Brig., has been transferred to F. Bat., 18th Brig., vice W. J. Stevenson retired.

Maj. C. E. Newport, Supy., 18th Brig., has been transferred to F. Bat., 18th Brig., vice LeCocq appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

12th Foot (2nd Bat.)—Capt. J. K. Dooner, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot.—Lt. G. C. Wilmer, to remain at Ghizree sanitarium, from 21st Sept. to 15th Nov. 1872, or date of departure of first troop ship, on medical certificate, in extension.

83rd Foot.—Capt. C. L. Smith, to England per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Major Sir J. Louis, Bart, for one month from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Capt. J. R. J. Dewar (18th Brig.) for 30 days, from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—Capt. G. F. Bryant (attached to 8th N. I.) to Bombay, from 9th Sept. to 8th Octr. 1872, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Staff Surg. J. Parr, from 6th to 30th Sept. 1872, to remain at Mhow, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 10.)

Mr. George Thornhill, Ag. 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue to be in charge of the Inam Dept. during the absence of D. F. Carmichael on leave, or until further orders.

Maj. Eardley William Childers, R. A., Comsy. of Ord., 1st class, in charge of the Arsenal, Fort Saint George, to be Supt. of Stationery, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Aug. 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Pen. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Lt. Charles Comyn Egerton, of the 76th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 6th Punjab Infy., Punjab Frontier Force,—30th May 1871.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Ootacamund, 4th September 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, directing Vety. Surg. Byrne, R. A., to continue to afford Vety. aid to the 16th Lancers during the absence of Vety. Surg. Hartigan, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 23	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	" 21	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 30	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Sept. 13	Monday	Nov. 12
"	" 20	"	" 11
"	" 27	"	" 28
Monday	" 30	"	Dec. 9
"	Oct. 7	"	" 5
"	" 14	"	" 16
"	" 21	"	" 23
"	" 2	"	" 30
"	" 4		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	"	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	"	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	"	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ...... " 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. H.—We were quite correct in what we stated regarding the work to be published.

PAX.—Send your letter to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

OPENING OF THE HYDRAULIC LIFT GRAVING DOCK.—STEAMERS will LEAVE the APOLLO and MAZAGON BUNDERS, the former at 7-15 A.M and the latter at 7-30 A.M., on MONDAY Morning, to convey Guests to Hog Island.

Gentlemen are requested to bring their Invitation Cards.

DOG LOST.—STRAYED from the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on the evening of Tuesday last, a small rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER, tan underneath with grey back. Answers to the name of "Pepper." Whoever will return him to the Owner at the Lighthouse will be handsomely rewarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—September 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. D. H. B. Anderson, British Medical Staff, of a daughter.

GLASS—September 9th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. W. Lister Glass, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

MACAULAY—September 7th, at Shekh Budin, Derajat, the wife of Captain C. E. Macaulay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—PONSONBY—September 7th, at Saharunpore, by the Rev. J. Kelso, Harry Maxwell Mackenzie, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Captain C. Ponsonby, Bombay Army.

WARWICK—WATERS—September 3rd, at St. John's, Calcutta, John Bristow Warwick, of Patna, to Leah Julia, fourth daughter of the late W. H. H. Waters, Esq., Hope Town, Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

GLASSUP—September 7th, at Serampore, Herbert Edmund, third son of Mr. R. Glassup, E. I. Railway, aged 4 years 7 months and 29 days.

GODBY—September 10th, at the Presidency General Hospital, of abscess and hetric fever, John Mathew Godby, aged 38 years and 2 days.

POWLETT—September 5th, at Kussowlee, of cholera, Grace the dearly loved wife of C. J. Powlett, B. C. S., aged 27.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

A SPECIAL telegram from Poona informs us that the Legislative Council has now passed the second reading of seventy-seven clauses of the new Municipal Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, at the meeting held yesterday, spoke against the exemption from municipal taxation of Government buildings, but his opposition was of no avail, and the clause exempting these buildings was allowed to stand. Government, we are told, are to continue the present contribution to the Municipality. The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker proposed increases to the salaries of the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, but the proposal was rejected. Government still retains the power of fixing the Municipal Commissioner's salary.

MR. S. B. THAKUR, a young Hindoo now in London, who, we believe, will shortly join the Bombay Civil Service, seems to be a bright example of the candour, modesty, and gratitude which mark the latest growths of the educated saplings which the Indian Government rears at so much cost. This young gentleman, who lately availed himself of the columns of the *Times of India* to inform the world that he was well acquainted with the Greek, Latin, German, and French languages, drew at the same time a melancholy picture of the "miserably low and "wretched state of German scholarship" in comparison with that possessed by his own gifted countrymen. But low and fallen as are the Germans, it seems that they are as far above the English as the Hindoos are above them, for the same acute observer, at a recent meeting of the East India Association, remarked before a large assembly of Englishmen—(Oh, admirable tolerance of John Bull!)—that it appeared to him that even educated Englishmen read little else but novels, and that if you wanted "a profound "book on *any* modern subject you must go "to the works of the German nation." In fact, added the candid Hindoo, the English are not at all remarkable for intellect, but principally for their energy in business. The fervid young orator next undertook to show that his countrymen, intellectually so superior to the European races, are in no respect inferior to them in morality, and that it is mere prejudice to represent the veracity of the Hindoos as at all inferior to that of Englishmen. The want of independence, so far as it exists among Hindoos, is to be attributed solely to the injustice and partiality of their government, which excludes them from all places of trust. Upon the whole it would appear from Mr. Thakur's oration that the influence of the English in India is simply calculated to disturb and pervert the development of the superior Hindoo civilization, and ought at once to come to an end. Such are the remarkable results, in the person of this young gentleman, of a four years' residence in England and the injudicious petting and flattery which oriental youths meet with in England, and particularly at the hands of that shallow and conceited school of London Positivists, who air their presumption and ignorance in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review.* The golden rule of Epictetus, referring to the expression of foolish opinions, that we should think and speak mildly of the man who expresses them because "if "he judges wrongly, it is he that is hurt, for "he is the person deceived," should never be forgotten, and certainly not in India, where foolish opinions are so destitute of any sense of reticence. Still, we suspect, that the gentle Stoic would have felt his amiable principle sorely strained had it ever been his lot to fall in with such a very peculiar moral and intellectual phenomenon as Mr. S. B. Thakur.

IF we are to have much more of this weather with which Bombay has been afflicted during the last few evenings and nights, then our readers need not be surprised if we should ourselves begin to fall into "ingenious blunders" or should ferociously fall foul of somebody or other by way of maintaining the mental equilibrium. That fine sea air which we recently alluded to, and which Lord Elgin noted as one of the reasons why the seat of the Supreme Government ought to be removed from Calcutta to Bombay, has gone—the heavens know where, but certainly the atmosphere which has been around us of late is not the air of heaven, or of that neighbourhood. We may well breathe a sigh to heaven with Laodamia when the shadow of her lord spoke to her of

"An ampler ether, a diviner air,"

though during the day we have quite enough of "fields invested with purpureal gleams." There has been an essentially stifling atmosphere around us with little breeze, for this season of the year, stirring during the day, but at eve the wind has fallen away almost entirely, and a curtain of thick warm mist has enveloped the earth, hiding all the stars and preventing the radiation of heat. It is surprising what even a very thin veil of mist over the sky will do in the way of preventing radiation, but what may, not inappropriately, be called a thick stagnant mist produces the most painful feelings. The direct rays of the sun, even when very powerful, do not exercise any such injurious and distressing effect, because they are oxygenized and impart vitality, but reflected and radiating heat is polarised and destructive to life. Hence, in this atmosphere, loaded as it is at present with moisture as well as with heat, the thick blanket of mist has caused in the evening and early night a really dreadful state of the atmosphere which alike forbids action and repose; and this is succeeded about mid-night by long-continued storms of violent wind, rain, and thunder and lightning, which would awaken the Seven Sleepers and might suggest to even the most hardened sinner the remark of a quaint author that "Perhaps the Devil may take his opportunity "in such storms." But, terrific as these storms have been, and difficult as it is to sleep with the lightning casting a white glare every half minute on every object in the room, and the thunder roaring round or breaking in crash upon crash over head, yet these are welcome after the oppression which precedes them; and though storm and darkness are wondrous strong yet they are "lovely in their strength." No! it is the previous stagnation of all things, even of the blood, for *impurus aër sanguinem densat*, which is so hard to endure. It is then that we ask, with indignation, if we are negro slaves residing on the east coast of Africa, and who bought us, and who got the money, and what is Dr. Livingstone doing for us, and where is the infernal kidnapper who tore us away from the arms of our "light "brown sisters" and from the cool shores of Lake Bangweolo? It is then that, if bathed in perspiration, we sink for a few seconds into uneasy slumber; we have horrible dreams of being hippopotami rolling in the muddy water of some African stream, or elephants sunk hopelessly in the slime of some primæval forest, while the touch on our forehead of the light hand of our spouse appears to be the butt of the horn of our ancient enemy the rhinoceros. Would it not be better than this we have to endure in Bombay at present to take to the watery element altogether and get "safely marri—ed," like the sailor of the song, to a merma—id at the bottom of the sea? At least her yellow hair would come very handy, and it would be far better to look up from some cool grotto, through the lucid ocean, than up into this thick Concan mist which hangs over us. We are not silver blocks of ice that we should be enveloped by such a blanket of mist; neither are we teapots, the property of some maiden lady who wants to turn all our caloric to use. Was it the Bœotians who were *in crasso aëre natum*, and are not crass ignorance and stupidity descending upon our souls, till a dreadful suspicion comes over us that we must have been writing letters to the *Times of India.* The balcony of the Trafalgar at low tide, after a white-bait dinner in July, has a purer and more exhilarating atmosphere than we enjoy after dinner here. Only a few more evenings such as those of Wednesday and Thursday, and we shall be "aweary, aweary," like Marriana in that rather dampish place the Mooted Grange. Can no hints be got from the inhabitants of the Maremma and of the Pontine marshes, or must we fall back on the experience of the Low Dutch and make life tolerable by innumerable small schnaps of Schiedam?

But we must proceed to notice the practical questions which are suggested by this unusual weather. Are we at the end of the S. W. Monsoon, and are these storms the Elephanta or Elephantas which mark its complete close? The reasons for supposing we have only experienced a continuation of the Monsoon accompanied by a great local disturbance are that the oldest inhabitant does not remember the Elephanta occurring so early as the middle of September, and that it is not usual to be accompanied by such an enormous rainfall as there was on Thursday night, the heaviest Elephanta known before having had only six inches of rain extended over three days. On the other hand, it must be noticed that the monsoon wind had almost ceased to blow for some time previous to this great atmospheric disturbance, and there was every appearance of the South-west Monsoon having come to an end for this year. The storms of Wednesday and Thursday nights came from the Ghauts just as the Elephanta does, and without attempting to "forecast" the weather, we are inclined to believe that the Monsoon is at an end. In 1849, however, we learn that there was a very good Monsoon up to the beginning of September and then it stopped, but about this time of the year the rain again came down and 40 inches more were registered, making a fall of 118 inches for the year. Such an occurrence on record makes one hesitate about prognosticating what may happen this year, but still we are afraid that the Monsoon is over and a very hot October may be expected. The difficulty is this: if the Monsoon is ended so early, then the mere fact that it is ended and the great heat in the north-west of India so caused is likely to create a minor or secondary Monsoon, but if the vacuum thus arising is not sufficient, as we venture to expect, to draw in the ocean air, then the Monsoon will be ended and we may expect a very hot October but one with the nights commencing to be cooler than usual. But however that may turn out, Thursday night in Bombay witnessed a very extraordinary atmospherical phenomenon. Between nine o'clock of that night and four of the next morning there fell, as judged by the rain guages of the Colaba Observatory, no less than 11.03 inches of rain, of which 7 20 inches fell in the two hours between 10 P.M. and midnight. The oldest inhabitants can always tell us of more tremendous falls of rain than any which happen in modern times, but, so far as scientific observation in India goes, we venture to say that this must be about the largest record of rainfall on record, except of course on some hill stations where it has never yet been certainly known how the unfortunate clerk left to report managed his rain guages, or what he did with them. The amount of damage done by this storm suggests that the wind must have been very violent, and it had all the appearance of being so, and we understand it caused the loss of some lives in the harbour, but its max. velocity was only about thirty miles per hour, which is nothing to speak of, and is only explicable on the supposition which we venture to think that the storm was a small cyclone, and, as the wind moved in a small arc, its direct power upon any given point was about a third less than that of a wind moving directly. Till about 2 P.M. the wind hung about the west, which is another proof that the Monsoon was at an end; then it suddenly shifted to the west, as if we were going to have another South-west Monsoon again; but after that it returned to the west. The wind appeared to be a small cyclone, for between the periods of its greatest violence there was quite a lull, when we were probably in the centre of the cyclone. Large parts of the native town were quite flooded, and a good deal of property was destroyed in private houses by the entrance of rain. We are sorry to mention that no less than eleven lives were destroyed in Bombay by the hurricane, a house having fallen in Mandvie Chinch Bunder, which killed eight persons and injured three more, while the fall of a stable on Malabar Hill killed three persons and sent three to hospital. Considering the violence of the storm, however, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on so few accidents having happened. Especially is it remarkable that there were not quite a number of accidents from lightning in such thunder-storms and in a place where there are so few lightning conductors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Telegrams from America state that President Grant has openly expressed his satisfaction at the result of the Geneva Arbitration, because the quarrel has been adjusted in the interests of peace.

The English eleven have been everywhere successful in Canada.

Prince Albrecht, brother to the Emperor of Germany, is seriously ill.

LONDON, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Large quantities of coal are being imported from the Continent.

The autumn manœuvres finally closed yesterday. The press freely criticize the movements.

LONDON, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed declining. Fair Dhollera, 6⅝d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a better enquiry.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,000,000,	Dec. £ 62,500
Bills Discounted	£22,750,000,	Inc. £812,500
Bullion	£22,625,000,	Dec. £500,000

DR. SHEPHERD left for Aden by yesterday's mail steamer to take up his appointment of Port Surgeon. A farewell dinner was given to him at the Bombay Club on Thursday evening.

THE Commander-in-Chief has, we are told, recommended that in future Bombay troops should be stationed in the Central Provinces, and Madras troops in the Southern Mahratta Country

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the revival of establishments for the District Treasuries at Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Madura, consequent on the abolition of the branch Banks at these stations.

GOVERNMENT have at last sanctioned the erection of a new bridge over the Oomra creek near Tannah. The old bridge has been a source of the greatest anxiety to the engineers of the railway for years past.

WE came across a name of a place "Nainitál" in the *Englishman.* After looking in vain through an atlas, we are compelled to guess at what place can be meant, and think it probably stands for the well known Nynee Tal.

As the Cantonment Magistrate and the chief Medical Officer of Roorkee were returning the other day from a visit to Jourasie (a cholera-stricken village) the elephant they were riding almost bodily disappeared in a quick-sand of the Solani. A party of Sappers had, we are told, to be despatched to the scene to dig them out.

THE Madrassees first learned of the burning of the s.s. J. C. Stevenson, from Calcutta and Madras for London, from the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, and are "pitching into" Reuter for allowing a fortnight to pass without telegraphing the event. The J. C. Stevenson had several passengers from Madras on board, and these were landed at Lisbon.

THE *Indian Daily News* says—"Lord Northbrook proposes to spend a month at Chini next year. We would advise his Lordship to ascend the valley of the Sutlej even higher. Chini is sometimes visited by heavy rain, travelling up the open valley. A bend of the river, a little higher up, makes quite a different climate, the elbows of the hills shutting out all moisture from the Punjab. Of course we write of the rainy season."

GOVERNMENT, we are informed, have sanctioned the carrying out of the locomotive works of the G. I. P. Railway at Warree Bunder. It was intended to erect these works at Parell, and they were actually begun sometime ago. The failure of the scheme of founding a large goods station at Warree Bunder threw a large quantity of useless land on the hands of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and this will now be utilised for the Locomotive Depôt.

As a specimen of the information given by natives of this country to people in England, the *Englishman* extracts the following sentence from a lecture given at the rooms of the Social Science Association by Gopal Chandra Roy, one of the lately passed doctors for the Indian Medical Service:—"There were a few millionaire rajas, but the bulk of the people were extremely poor, and every little necessary of life had to be bought from foreign countries." He must have known well enough that the only necessaries of life from foreign countries which the bulk of the people use are salt and, occasionally, clothes.

OPENING OF THE HYDRAULIC LIFT GRAVING DOCK AT HOG ISLAND.

THE opening of the above Dock is fixed for Monday morning, when steamers will be in readiness to convey visitors to Hog Island, from Apollo Bunder at 7-15 A.M., and Mazagon at 7-30. The Lift was successfully tested yesterday, in the presence of the committee, with 5,500 tons of water in the pontoon. The total weight lifted was 9,000 tons.

MILITARY ITEMS.

WE regret to hear it said that cases of cholera have broken out in the 16th Lancers and 5th M. N. I., stationed at Secunderabad. It is to be sincerely hoped the disease will be kept within bounds, and will soon disappear from the station.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE reports of proposed reductions in the Royal Artillery in India have at length been confirmed, the following order having been received from the Horse Guards:—

"Her Majesty having approved of a revised establishment of Royal Artillery for service in India, the following changes in the designations of Batteries and Brigades consequent thereon is promulgated for general information, viz.:

"*Present*—'F' Battery 20th Brigade, 'A' Battery 20th Brigade, 'E' Battery 23rd Brigade, 'D' Battery 23rd Brigade, 'F' Battery 23rd Brigade, 'A' Battery 23rd Brigade, 'B' Battery 23rd Brigade, 'C' Battery 23rd Brigade.

"*To Become*—'A' Battery 8th Brigade, 'A' Battery 9th Brigade, 'G' Battery 16th Brigade, 'G' Battery 18th Brigade, 'G' Battery 19th Brigade, 'A' Battery 20th Brigade, 'F' Battery 20th Brigade, 'G' Battery 20th Brigade.

"The present 23rd Brigade will cease to exist, and orders will be given as to the disposal of the officers composing its staff.

"The 24th Garrison Brigade will become the 23rd Garrison Brigade, composed of the same Batteries as at present."

The 23rd Brigade is at present stationed in Madras.—*Englishman.*

The following are the postings of the officers of the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artillery, consequent upon the late retirements:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Col. H. LeGoyt Bruce, promoted from F. Brig. to C. Brig., vice Cox, retired.

Lt. Col. C. H. Cookes, promoted from F. Brig. to C. Brig., vice Wintle, retired.

Lt. Col. G. K. Brown, from late 25th Brig. to F. Brig., vice Bruce.

Lt. Col. W. Tod Brown, promoted from C. Brig. to D. Brig., vice Molesworth, retired.

Lt. Col. W. D. Kerrick, promoted from 20th Brig. to D. Brig., vice Grant, retired.

Lt. Col. J. S. Frith, promoted from F. Brig. to C. Brig., vice J. R. Sladen, retired.

Maj. J. M. Dobbin, from D. Bat. 19th Brig. to B. Bat. C. Brig., vice Bishop, promoted.

Maj. S. H. E. Chamier, from late 23rd Brig. to A. Bat. D. Brig., vice Milman, who retires.

Maj. J. Ketchen, promoted from B. Bat., falls to the command of the same, vice Ogilvie, who retires.

Maj. W. W. Woodward, from No. 8 Bat 5th Brig. to C. Bat. D. Brig., vice Harris, promoted.

Maj. H. LeCocq, from F. Bat. 18th Brig. to E. Bat. D Brig., vice Twiss, who retires.

Maj. and Lt-Col. J. Hills, from late 25th Brig. to C. Bat. F. Brig, vice Cookes, promoted.

Maj. G. R. Manderson, from E. Bat. 16th Brig. to E. Bat. F. Brig. vice Frith, promoted.

Major D. Macfarlan, from Adjt. F. Brig., to F. Bat. F. Brig., vice Delane, who retires.

Maj. M. M. Fitzgerald, from F. Bat. 19th Brig. to A. Bat. C. Brig.

Capt. J. H. Annand, Supy. 13th Brigade to F. Bat. C. Brig.

Capt. G. F. Blackwood, from G. Bat. 19th Brig. to C. Bat. F. Brig., vice C. S. S. Taylor, promoted.

Capt. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, 17th Brig. to B. Bat. D. Brig., vice Ketchen, promoted.

Capt. G. A. Russell, from A. Bat. 8th Brig. to D. Bat. D. Brig., vice Davidson, promoted.

Lt. J. P. Ewing, from E. Bat. to 4th Brig. to E. Bat. F Brig., vice Meiklejohn, promoted.

Lt. W. E Denison, Depot Brig., to A. Bat. D. Brig.

Col. C. B. Fuller, of the late E. Brig., has been transferred to C. Brig., vice J. H. Smyth, C. B., retired.

Col. D. Gaye, of the late E. Brig., has been transferred to F. Brig., vice E. K. Money, retired.

Col. Fuller will proceed to India with C. Brig.

Col. Gaye is at home on leave, and he will so remain for the present.

The officers named below who have been appointed to C. Brig., and who are now in India, are not to be sent home, as the Brig. will proceed to England early in January next, *viz.*

Col. H. L. G. Bruce.
Lt. Col. C. H. Cookes.
Lt. Col. J. S. Frith.
Maj. G. M. Dobbin.
Maj. M. M. Fitzgerald.

The following officers now at home, who have been posted to D. Brig., will be ordered to remain in England until the arrival of their Brig. in this country:—

Lt. Col. W. J. Brown, C.B.
Maj. S. H. E. Chamier.
Capt. de Montmorency.
Lieut. W. E. Denison.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

BENGAL.

Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels.

D. C. Vanrenen, late 24th Brig., on the seconded list.

F. W. Swinhoe, 22nd Brig., and to be ordered to England.

H. Francis, 23rd Brig.

H. LeO. Bruce, C. Brig. R. H. A.

Majors. to be Lieut. Colonels.

C. H. Cookes, C. Brig. R. H. A.

J. F. Raper, 23rd Brig.

A. H. Heath, 16th Brig.

C. S. Le Marchand, 16th Brig.

J. S. Firth, C. Brig. R. H.A.

J. Fulton, on the seconded list.

J. E. Cordner, 19th Brig.

A. D. Denniss, 23rd Brig.

Captains to be Majors.

J. C. G. Price, to 23rd Brigade (No. 5 Bat.), and he will be ordered out by an early troop-ship.

E. C. W. Ransford, to G. Bat. 16th Brigade, and he will be ordered out.

R. Aislabie, to A. Bat. 19th Brig.

C. G. Robinson (Adjt.), to D. Bat. 19th Brig.

C. S. S. Taylor, to G. Bat. 19th Brig. on sick leave in England.

H. L. Jones, to E. Bat. 16th Brig., and has been ordered to India.

A. J. Wade, to remain unposted.

F. V. Eyre, Supy. List.

A. H. Davidson, to B. Bat. 16th Brig.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Thomas Graham, to 19th Brig. as Adjt.

C. Cowie, on the Supy. List.

G. Lamb, do.

J. A. S. Colquhoun, do.

J. F. Meiklejohn, at home on sick leave, to G. Bat. 11th Brig. in England.

E. J. Mackell, to A. Bat. 8th Brig.

MADRAS.

Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels.

F. W. Bond, 17th Brig., and to be ordered home.

W. C. F. Gosling, 20th Brig.

Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels

G. G. Pearse, to 20th Brig.

A. H. Dawson, to 18th Brig., and to be ordered to join.

C. Raikes, to 21st Brig., at present at home on leave, and has been ordered to join.

G. F. Blair, to 17th Brig., at present at home, and has been ordered to join.

W. D. Kerrick, to D. Brig. R. H. A.

L. F. C. Thomas, on the Supy. List.

E. M. Playfair Ditto.

The two last officers come in before Lt.-Col. Raikes.

Captains to be Majors.

A. Wynch, to No. 7 Bat. 17th Brig., and to be ordered home.

J. Ketchen, to B. Bat. D. Brig. R.H.A.

S. Penny, to G. Bat. 20th Brig.

Lieuts. to be Captains.

A. J. Maclaverty, Supy., to new Establishment.

M. R. West do. do. do.

BOMBAY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

A. A. Bayly, on the Supy. List.

C. Clarke, do. do.

J. H. Reid, to 18th Brig.

T. M. Harris, to 18th Brig.

Captains to be Majors.

J. T. Leishman, to C. Bat. 18th Brig.

C. E. Basevi, to No. 3 Bat. 23rd Brig.

MEMORANDUM showing the dates on which the several regiments and batteries under orders to join the Camp of Exercise should leave their respective stations, and also the dates on which they are to arrive at Husun Abdal:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

B. Battery A. Brigade, R.H.A., Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 22nd November, arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd November, and to proceed by route march.

D. Battery A. Brigade, R.H.A., Campbellpore, to leave on the 28th November, arriving at Husun Abdal on the 29th November, and to proceed by route march.

B. Battery F. Brigade, R.H.A., Morar, to leave on the 15th October, arriving at Husun Abdal on the 28th Dec. and to proceed by route march.

H. Battery 8th Brigade R.A., Meean Meer, to leave on the 9th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 29th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

No. 1 Battery 13th Brigade R.A., Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 22nd Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

D. Battery 16th Brigade R.A., Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 27th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 28th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

F. Battery 20th Brigade R.A., Peshawur, to leave on the 16th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

No. 3 Battery 24th Brigade R.A., Peshawur, to leave on the 16th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

Peshawur Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, to leave on the 20th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

Hazara Mountain Battery, Kohat, to leave on the 14th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 23rd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

4th Hussars, Meerut, to leave on the 15th Oct., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 10th Dec., and to proceed by route march.

5th Lancers, Sealkote, to leave on the 13th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 29th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

36th Foot, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 26th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 27th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

39th Foot, Ferozepoor, to leave on the 5th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 30th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

55th Foot, Peshawur, to leave on the 25th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 30th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

58th Foot, Sealkote, to leave on the 12th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 28th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

2nd Battalion 60th Foot, Nowshera, to leave on the 20th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

70th Foot, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 24th, Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov. and to proceed by route march.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

5th Regiment, Jhelum, to leave on the 9th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 18th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

Guide Cavalry, Hoti Murdan, to leave on the 16th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 21st Nov., and to proceed by route march.

1st Punjab Cavalry, Kohat, to leave on the 11th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 20th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

9th Bengal Cavalry, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 19th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 20th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

10th Bengal Cavalry, Nowshera, to leave on the 15th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 20th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

15th Bengal Cavalry, Peshawur, to leave on the 29th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 4th Dec., and to proceed by route march.

16th Bengal Cavalry, Peshawur, to leave on the 15th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 22nd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters, Roorkee, to leave on the 23rd Oct., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 16th Nov., and to proceed by rail and route march.

No. 4 Company, Peshawur, to leave on the 11th Nov. arriving at Husun Abdal on the 16th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

No. 5 Company, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 15th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 16th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

No. 8 Company, Peshawur, to leave on the 11th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 16th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

No. 9 Company, Roorkee, to leave on the 23rd Oct., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 16th Nov., and to proceed by rail and route march.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

12th Bengal Infantry, Sealkote, to leave on the 2nd Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 19th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

14th Bengal Infantry, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 21st Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 22nd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

15th Bengal Infantry, Peshawur, to leave on the 13th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 18th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

The Guides Infantry, Hoti Murdan, to leave on the 16th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 21st Nov., and to proceed by route march.

3rd Sikh Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan, to leave on the 5th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 28th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

4th Sikh Infantry, Kohat, to leave on the 20th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 26th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

1st Punjub Infantry, Edwardesabad, to leave on the 11th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal to the 27th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

19th Bengal Infantry, Tullagung, to leave on the 19th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

22nd Bengal Infantry, Jhelum, to leave on the 13th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 21st Nov., and to proceed by route march.

23rd Bengal Infantry, Abbottabad, to leave on the 21st Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

25th Bengal Infantry, Rawul Pindee, to leave on the 21st Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 22nd Nov., and to proceed by route march.

29th Bengal Infantry, Jhelum, to leave on the 19th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

30th Bengal Infantry, Nowshera, to leave on the 21st Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 25th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

5th Goorkhas, Abbottabad, to leave on the 22nd Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 26th Nov., and to proceed by route march.

36th Bengal Infantry, Peshawur, to leave on the 19th Nov., arriving at Husun Abdal on the 26th Nov., and to produce by route march.

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Offg. Quarter-Master General.

Quarter-Master General's Office, Army Head Quarters, Simla, 29th August 1872.

STATEMENT showing the dates on, and routes by, which the several corps and detachments are ordered to proceed in furtherance of the relief published in G. O. C. C. dated 12th June 1872:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

D Battery—From Campbellpoor to Sealkote, date of movement 28th November 1872, to march by routes Nos. 557, 251 and 584, via Huttee, the Grand Trunk Road and Wuzeerabad. The Battery will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

E Battery—From Sealkote to Morar, date of movement 1st November 1872, to march by routes Nos. 448, 251, 10, and 23, via Goojranwalla, the Grand Trunk Road, Allyghur and Agra.

F BRIGADE.

B Battery—From Morar to Campbellpoor, date of movement 15th October 1872, to march by routes Nos. 23, 10, 251 and 557, via Agra, Allyghur, the Grand Trunk Road, and Huttee. The Battery will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

C BRIGADE.

A Battery—From Bombay to Meerut, on arrival, by rail.

D BRIGADE.

D Battery—From Meerut to Bombay, in time to arrive at Allahabad on 9th November, by rail.

8TH BRIGADE.

B Battery—From Dinapoor to Meerut, on relief, to march by routes Nos. 216, 251 and 47 via Dehree, the Grand Trunk Road, and Allygurh.

16TH BRIGADE.

C Battery—From Morar to Meerut, date of movement 3rd January 1873, to march by routes Nos. 23, 10 and 47, via Agra and Allygurh.

F Battery—From Meerut to Morar, date of movement 25th January 1873, to march by routes Nos. 47 10 and 23, via Allygurh and Agra.

19TH BRIGADE.

D Battery—From Meerut to Dinapoor, date of movement 1st November 1872, to march by routes Nos. 47, 251 and 216, via Allygurh, the Grand Trunk Road and Dehree.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

4th Hussars—From Meerut to Rawul Pindee, date of movement 15th October 1872, to march by routes Nos. 181 and 251, via Delhi and the Grand Trunk Road.

10th Hussars—From Bombay to Muttra, on arrival, by rail to Agra, thence march by route No. 14.

11th Hussars—From Muttra to Umballa, date of movement 15th November 1872, to march by routes Nos. 14 and 251, via Delhi and the Grand Trunk Road.

15th Hussars—From Mhow to Meerut, to march by routes Nos. 21, 10 and 47, via Agra and Allygurh.

20th Hussars—From Umballa to Bombay, date of movement in time to arrive at Allahabad by the 5th November, by rail.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Bat. 6th Foot—From Peshawur to Sealkote, on relief, to march by route No. 251 and 584, via the Grand Trunk Road and Wuzeerabad.

1st Bat. 11th Foot—From Morar to Subathoo, on relief, to march by route No. 23 to Agra, thence by rail to Umballa, and then march by route No. 665 to Subathoo.

2nd Bat. 12th Foot—From Subathoo to Ferozepoor, date of movement two companies on 19th October, to march by route No. 665 to Umballa, thence by rail to Loodiana, and then march by route No. 407 to Ferozepoor, where the detachment is to arrive on 4th November.

Head Quarters and remaining companies, on relief, to march by route Nos. 665, 251 and 407 to Ferozepoor.

26th Foot—From Fyzabad to Morar, on relief, to march by routes Nos. 419 and 153, via Lucknow to Cawnpoor, thence by rail to Agra, and then march by route No. 23 to Morar.

36th Foot—From Rawul Pindee to Mean Meer, on breaking up of the Camp of Exercise, to march by route No. 251, proceeding in the first instance to join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdil.

37th Foot—From Meean Meer to Dugshai, on relief, by rail to Umballa, thence march by route No. 657 to Dugshai.

39th Foot—From Ferozepoor to Peshawur, on relief, to march by route Nos. 438 and 251, via Meean Meer and the Grand Trunk Road. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

40th Foot—From Bombay to Lucknow, on arrival, by rail.

51st Foot—From Bombay to Fyzabad, on arrival, by rail to Lucknow, thence march by route No. 419 to Fyzabad.

58th Foot—From Sealkote to Nowshera date of movement 12th November, 1872, to march by route Nos. 584 and 251, via Wuzeerabad and the Grand Trunk Road. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

2nd Bat. 60th Foot—From Nowshera to Murree, date of movement 20th Nov. 1872, to march by route Nos. 251 and 558, via the Grand Trunk Road and Rawul Pindee. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdal en route.

62nd Foot.—From Lucknow to Presidency, on relief, by rail.

85th " —From Dugshair, to Meerut, date of movement 11th November 1872, to march by route No. 657 to Umballa, thence by rail to Meerut.

105th " —From Meerut to Bombay and Aden in time to arrive at Allahabad by the 22nd November, by rail.

107th " —From Presidency to Secunderabad, date of movement 30th November 1872, by sea to Madras, thence under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

5th Company.—From Rawul Pindee to Roorkee, on breaking up of the Camp of Exercise to march by route No. 251 to Meean Meer, thence by rail to Sharanpore, and then march by route 564 to Roorkee.

9th " —From Roorkee to Rawul Pindee, date of movement 23rd October 1872—to march by route No. 564 to Saharunpoor, thence by rail to Meean Meer, and then march by route No. 251 to Rawul Pindee.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

11th Regt.—From Allahabad to Meean Meer, date of movement 20th October 1872, to march by route No. 251.

12th " —From Umballa to Peshawur, on the breaking up of the Durbar to be held by the Viceroy to march by route No. 251.

13th " —From Lucknow to Mooltan, date of movement 20th October 1872, to march by route Nos. 153 251, 407, and 240, via Cawnpoor, the Grand Trunk Road, Loodiana and Ferozpoor.

15th " —From Peshawur, to Umballa on relief. To march by route No. 251. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

18th " —From Meeau Meer, to Allahabad to march by route No. 251.

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19th „ —From Mooltan to Lucknow, date of movement 1st December 1872, to march by route Nos. 240, 407, 251 and 153, via Ferozepoor Loodiana, the Grand Trunk Road and Cawnpoor.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

1st Regt.—From Agra to Goruckpoor, date of movement 20th October 1872, by rail to Cawnpoor, thence march by route Nos. 153, 419 and 266, via Lucknow and Fyzabad.

3rd Regt.—From Meerut to Cachar, on relief, by rail to Goalundo, thence by steamer to Chattuck, and then by route march on boats to Cachar, as may be directed by the Officer Commanding Eastern Frontier District.

4th „ —From Cachar to Bhaugulpore, on relief, by route march on boats to Chattuck as may be ordered by the Officer Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, thence by steamer to Goalundo, and then by rail to Baugulpoor.

5th „ —From Benares to Meerut, on relief, by rail

8th „ —From Presidency, to Fyzabad on relief by 28th Regiment, by rail to Benares, thence march by route Nos. 95 and 267, via Jounpoor.

12th „ —From Sealkote, to Peshawur, date of movement 2nd November 1872, to march by route Nos. 584 and 251, via Wuzeerabad and the Grand Trunk Road. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

13th „ —From Presidency, to Benares, on relief by Head Quarters and Wing 37th Regiment, by rail.

15th „ —From Peshawur, to Sealkote, date of movement 12th November 1872, to march by route Nos. 251 and 584, via the Grand Trunk Road and Wuzeerabad. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

18th „ —From Goruckpoor, to Agra, on relief to march by route Nos. 266, 219 and 153, via Fyzabad and Lucknow to Cawnpoor, thence by rail to Agra.

23rd „ —From Abbottabad, to Agra, date of movement 21st November 1872, to march by route Nos. 553 and 251, via Rawul Pindee and the Grand Trunk Road to MeeanMeer, thence by rail to Agra. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

28th „ —From Ferozpoor to Presidency, on relief, to march by route No. 407 to Loodiana, thence by rail to Calcutta.

29th „ —From Jhelum to Peshawur, date of movement 19th November 1872, to march by route No. 251. The regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdal en route.

36th „ —From Peshawur to Jhelum, date of movement 19th November 1872, to march by route No. 251. The Regiment will join the Camp of Exercise at Husson Abdool en route.

37th „ —From Bhaugu peor to Presidency, date of move-of ment Head Quarter and Wing 1st November, remainder on relief, by rail.

38th „ —From Fyzabad to Buxa, on relief, to march by route Nos. 267 and 95, via Jounpoor to Benares, thence by rail to Sahebgunge, and then march by route Nos. 112, 383 and 378A via Caragola Ghaut, Purneah and Julpigoree.

40th „ —From Agra to Ferozpoor, on relief, by rail to Loodiana, thence march by route No. 407 to Ferozepoor.

41st „ —From Buxa to Lucknow, to march by route Nos. 378A, 382 and 112, via Julpigoree, Purneah and Caragolah Ghat to Sahebguge, thence by rail to Lucknow.

NOTE.—Attention is directed to QuarterMaster General's ircular No. 36, dated 8th July 1872, notifying the corrections made to the "Routes" in the Bengal Presidency.

(Sgd) T. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Offg. Quarter Master General.

Quarter Master General's office, Army Head Quarters, Simla, 29th August 1872.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE weather is clear again, and remains close during the day. The dengue has made its appearance in the town, and there are numbers of people laid up.

The ball given to the station by the students at the Rajkoomar passed off brilliantly, and to the satisfaction of the entertainers and entertained.

Several public meetings have been held lately at the Agency, at which mostly the whole of the representatives of leading States were present. The Politica Agent is said to have strongly urged them to contribute for the maintenance of a police force for the entire province, but they have equally as strongly opposed it, basing their arguments upon treaties and engagements passed to them by the British Government on their advent into the country. The advantages of an extension of the Wudwan Railway to Rajkote were also urged, but the Chiefs are unwilling to contribute towards the undertaking.

The Political Agent has, I believe, recommended to Government that some of the princes, who are studying in the Rajkoomar, be required to travel as a finish to their education. The measure, doubtless, is a most desirable one, but it can hardly be expected that, holding views and feelings peculiar to themselves, the Chiefs will consent to the proposed measure, more so, when some of the princes are only sons; and, in case of the proposal meeting with opposition, there would appear to be no other course left but to comply with their wishes.

The whole of the prisoners that were confined in the jail at Wudwan, twenty-four in number, managed to effect their escape on the night of the 5th instant. Four of the number, it appears, were captured by the Saeela Police, and the others are still at large, though the Political Assistant in charge of the district, with a strong escort of the Gaekwar Horse, is in pursuit. Some of these prisoners, it is said, are Baharwuttias, who are a desperate and dangerous class of men. As probably many of your readers may not comprehend the real meaning of the term, I may as well give the definition of Baharwuttia, from the late General Jacob's "Western India," which says—"The term literally means *out of country*, a self-imposed outlawry, to be terminated by compromise, capture, or death. These outlaws, as a general rule, only ravaged their own State, but they seldom scrupled to rob, maim, or murder any refusing countenance, or to capture those whose ransom might further their cause."

The enquiry into the Jaitpore succession case will be resumed by Mr. Jardine on the 10th, an adjournmen having, it appears, been granted at the request of Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, who has been engaged on behalf of the defendants, the shareholders. Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee, pleader, is on the part of the claimant, and he has already left for Jaitpore.

The Roman Catholic chaplain is expected here in a few days from Bhooj, in pursuance of his periodical visitation.

The Reverend Mr. Gillespie, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, is about to leave for Ahmedabad, immediately on the arrival of his successor, who is expected to arrive at Bombay by the first mail in October.

PERVERSION OF JOURNALISTIC TASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is surprising to see how your Church Gate contemporary has of late allowed certain things to creep into his columns with a well pronounced want of journalistic tact. A public journal, in my humble opinion, hould treat of subjects of public interest, and should certainly be above chronicling the movements of private individuals, however much the latter may itch to see their names in print, and however hard they may beg to have them so shown. What do the public care where So-and-so was on such and such a day, unless So-andt so's erratic movements affected the rise or fall of rents, or gave a turn to political affairs? It is, no doubt, worth while noting the movements of a Bismarck or the post-prandial remarks of a Gladstone, but, *certes*, the fact of Mr. de Quadros not having been present at the Festah de Bandorah is of no political significance, nor is it likely to affect the price of shares or give colour to the wild hope that the Commercial Bank will pay its shareholders in full.

CIVIS.

THE HALALCORE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By section 118 of Act 2 of 1865 it is left to the discretion of the Commissioner to fix the hours during which "any night-soil or other such offensive matter" might be removed. Now I should like to know whether the Municipal Commissioner of this place can fix no more convenient hours for this purpose than 9 A.M. to 11 A.M., just the hours when all Malabar Hill pours Fort ward to office and business! The moment you have come across "Kennedy Bridge" you enter on the hallalcore's domain, and you meet strings of them on both sides of that narrow Breach Candy Road, either marching in single file of some twelve or thirteen at a time, or in clusters of four or five with all the implements and insignias of their order and the appurtenances thereof. I need not tell you what sort of odour precedes, follows, and prevails about the Government officials of a low grade as they stalk about in a leisurely manner on either side of your carriage! I don't know how it is on the other roads. I have daily to come to the Fort by the Breach Candy Road, and I can say that the smell and stench produced by these bhungee processions is an intolerable nuisance. This is specially so when you happen to be driving yourself, when it is with difficulty you hold the reins in one hand in order to bung up your nose with the other. Surely some other time might be fixed which would remove this nuisance. I should say, either very early in the morning or from about 12 at noon to 2 P.M. would be the proper time. I may also add that the baskets (*i.e.* receptacles or vessels) used by these bhungees have no "covering proper for preventing the escape of the stench therefrom," as is declared to be necessary by the section above quoted.

NOSE AND NOSTRIL.

Malabar Hill, 13th Sept.

J. M. K. VERSUS "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank the Editor of the *Times of India* for the choice way in which he takes notice of me in his columns this morning. His opinion, however, is not likely to disturb my digestion; but here is another rare treat for him and the public. Some gentleman or another has endeavoured successfully to find out my identity, for which I am not grateful to him. He signs himself "Tim," and writes to say that he had pointed out to your contemporary his "poetic mistake" on the very day it was made, but for reasons best known to himself your contemporary has entirely ignored his letter. And very probably it was "Tim" who opened your contemporary's eyes to his mistake, and I can understand his letter being shelved, as your contemporary must have expected, even after receiving "Tim's" letter, that the "ingenious blunder" will go undetected. I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion that the *Times of India* is in sore need of a father-confessor, for its sins are certainly many.

13th September. J. M. K.

CASTE ADMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of this date appears a paragraph headed "admission into caste—a question of money." The para. as it stands goes on to show that the payment of Rs. 5,000 has alone absolved Mr. Gunesh Sitaram Shastri from the sins he was supposed to have committed consequent on his trip to England, and is therefore calculated to mislead the public. The hero of Indore was subjected to a more rigorous Prayaschitta or penance by Shri Shankaracharya, the high priest of the Hindus, which consisted of, according to the Hindu Shastra, the shaving of mustaches, drinking of gomutra or cow's urine, and the performance of certain sacrificial rights. The payment of 5,000 rupees was a fine imposed on Mr. Gunesh Shastri on the part of the high priest, and its infliction has its root in the fact that the Shastri was in a position to pay it, though a nominal sum could have served the purpose. The evil of the infliction of such heavy fines is not confined to India alone, and in my opinion it cannot be reasonably complained against. Mr. Editor, I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to the above in your to-morrow's issue. I enclose my card.

A. W. P.

12th September.

THE EFFUSIONS OF "ARGUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter, which you were kind enough to insert in your issue of yesterday, I charged "Argus" with the ungentlemanly practice of introducing into his letters "personalities." Instead of defending himself against that imputation,—if he had any defence to offer,—or of remaining silent if he had none, either of which courses would have been that which would have suggested itself to a *gentleman*, I regret to see that he has in to-day's *Times of India* retorted, through the medium of a servile subterfuge, in a manner which clearly shows that, whatever may be the difference between their relative wordly positions, in point of *manners*, (which alone make the gentleman,) "Lalliaboy" and "Argus" are one and the same individual. As he has now taken shelter under the name of a *menial* I shall treat him in future with silent contempt.

H. S. W.

Bombay, 12th September.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am acquainted neither with "Argus" nor "H. S. W." I have read the letters relating to the controversy between them out of mere curiosity, and I have come to the conclusion that the charge preferred by "H. S. W." against "Argus" was well founded. In the letter for which "Argus" was taken to task, he travelled far beyond the legitimate province of a respectable newspaper writer, and for this he well deserved the rebuke dealt to him by "H. S. W.," whose dignified style of writing contrasts most favourably with the gross and vulgar style of his opponent and tells more forcibly, than any argument can do, who is more the gentleman of the two.

"Argus," in a very childish letter in this morning's *Times*, says that he means to "look up" "H. S. W.'s" office some day. Before he does so, let me caution him that he may have to go down faster than he went up.

13th September. NEUTRAL.

COTTON SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While sundry of your correspondents write with prophetic pen of the far future of the Indian cotton trade, and cheerfully indicate the black ruin in store for all those unfortunates who won't give up the business, or be taught their own trade by amateurs, I think you may find a corner for me, that I may draw the attention of such of your readers as are interested in the subject, to a few statistics which are likely to influence the Liverpool market considerably about the beginning of the year, the commencement of our busy season. But, I daresay, you want a *raison d'être* for this letter; well, I write because it is a lazy day with me, because I hear so many of my native friends crying up (some I believe in all good faith) the price of both old and new cottons, and lastly, because I think it possible that some merchants and bankers may be interested in these figures, who are not so idle as myself and have not had the leisure or possibly materials to compile such statistics and thus bring themselves face to face with such results. Should these (results) be *very* wrong, I venture to hope that some one will, even in this weather, take the trouble to prove them so in your columns. To a certain extent of course my figures must be inexact, but such items as have been omitted will not, I consider, materially affect the general result arrived at as to the probable stock of cotton in Liverpool and London on the 31st December 1872.

	Bales.
August 30th—The Stock in Liverpool was	890,000
„ in London was	233,000
„ of American afloat was	8,000
„ of Indian „ „	204,000
	1,335,000
Additional American to be shipped and *to arrive* in Liverpool before 31st December 1872, as per the two last years' average	378,172
Additional Indian to be shipped and *to arrive* in Liverpool before 31st December 1872, as per last year's figures	95,555
Other sorts *to arrive* in Liverpool before 31st December, as per last year's figures	326,980
Estimated total supply of Cotton to 31st December 1872.	2,135,707
To be disposed of as follows, viz., allow for Export. The average weekly export this year has been 7,844 bales. Then 7,844 bales per week for 17 weeks, 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	124,348
	2,011,359
Allow for consumption. The average weekly off-take by the trade this year has been 58,650 bales, and was last year 59,9 0 bales. As spinners have run out of stock to a great extent, this year's average is not likely to prove less than 60,000 bales per week. Then 60,000 bales per week for 17 weeks, 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	1,020,000
Estimated Stock in Liverpool and London on 31st Dec. 1872	991,359

I have taken no note of the additional cotton to arrive in London, nor of the deliveries thence to the trade, as these items about balance each other. Now, how does this stock compare with that of previous years?

On the 31st December.	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.	1872. Bales.
The Stock in Liverpool and London was	446,540	730,210	991,359 Estimated.
The price of Mid. Orleans was	8½d. per lb.	10¼d. per lb.	—
„ Fair Dhollera was	6⅝ „	7¼d. „	—
„ Fair Oomrawuttee was	6⅜ „	7¼d. „	—

On the 6th September we learn by telegraph that the total stock in Liverpool and London was 1,070,000 bales.

The price of Mid. Orleans was	10½d. per lb.
„ Fair Dhollera was	7d. „
„ Fair Oomrawuttee was	7 5/16d. „

Then the stock on the 31st December will probably be about the same as it is now, and, *ceteris paribus*, prices should be equal to those now ruling. But will the other matters affecting the price of cotton be so favourable on the 31st December as at present? Money is now cheap and plentiful, the ports—American, Indian, and other—bare of stock. On the 1st January, with nearly the same stock of cotton in Liverpool and London as at present, the new crop will be coming in freely from all quarters and the stock increasing weekly. Is money likely to remain so cheap as at present? The American crop will greatly exceed that last harvested, so will the Indian, while the accounts from Egypt and Brazil point to a fair average out-turn. Statistics, as every merchant will tell you, are ruinous guides if taken alone, and the man who trusts to them implicitly must be very young or very foolish. I give these for what they may be worth, and leave every one to estimate the probable value of a pound of Fair Oomrawuttee cotton in Liverpool on the 31st December next, according to his prejudices and his lights. To-day's quotation for new Oomrawuttee cotton, deliverable next February, is Rs. 224 to 226 per candy, which, at the *present* rates of freight and exchange, will cost with the ordinary commission 7½d. to 7⅞d. per lb. to sell in Liverpool. Is it worth it? What's your

OPINION?

Bombay, 9th September.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd retires from the Bench next year.

CHOLERA.—A native police constable, while doing duty at Worlee, was attacked with cholera on Thursday. He was taken to the Police Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo fell from a house at the Erskine Road on Thursday, and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—The Senior Magistrate, on Thursday, disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to about Rs. 80.

ASSAULT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Bilsha Catoo was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee ten rupees, for assaulting a Hindoo woman named Jotee.

A MISSING CHILD.—A native female child, about three years of age, was found by the police at Goolalwady on Thursday night. Enquiries are being made to find out the parents of the girl.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Baboo Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, on the "History of Social Reform in Bengal," at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this evening, at six o'clock.

MATHERAN.—We notice that the Clarendon Hotel, which is kept by Mr. de Souza, who was one of the first settlers on the hill with Lord Elphinstone and Mr. Malet, opens on the 16th instant.

THE POPULATION OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—According to the census recently taken at Ahmednuggur the population of the district is estimated at 32,841 persons, of whom 16,619 are males and 16,222 females.

A PICKPOCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Govind Crushna was charged with stealing two annas from the pocket of one Mahadeo Jotee, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Gunndoo Govind was charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a bed and a pillow, belonging to a man named Prag Ruspall, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—There were in all six cases tried at the Criminal Sessions which was held a few days ago at Ahmednuggur. Of the cases, two were of murder, one of adultery, one of forgery, one of dacoity, and one of theft.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is of opinion that the Bombay Association has done nothing for the public good beyond presenting a few memorials to Government, and paying a handsome salary to their secretary, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Mussulman named named Ismael Ramjan was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public street without giving any satisfactory explanation of himself.

A NOTED THIEF.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Maratha woman named Gunnee, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for removing a gold neck chain from the person of a child.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Mahomedan by name Abdoola, a goldsmith by profession, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for misapplying, in breach of trust, a quantity of gold and a diamond, belonging to one Shaik Mahomed.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—From a circular recently issued by the Commissioner of Police we see that henceforth the police officers now designated Acting Superintendents of Police are to be styled Deputy Superintendents of Police. These officers are to wear uniform of the same pattern as Superintendents of Police.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of in all 655 cases. In 600 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 28 for defendants, and non-suits were entered in 27 of the cases. There were 61 professional cases during the month—1 counsel, 29 attorneys, and 53 pleaders.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Mr. H. Conder, traffic manager of the G. I. P. Railway, who since he came to India has made many improvements for which the travelling public are much indebted to him, left by yesterday's mail steamer on three months' leave of absence. Mr. E. W. Keily will act for Mr. Conder during his absence.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	Good Comrade	Stasny.
Overture	Gustave	Auber.
Quadrille	Royal Procession	C. Coote.
Selection	Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.
Waltz	Venus Regia	Godfrey.
Galop	Feildager	Peplon.

ACTION FOR PRESSING CHARGES.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Cursetjee Ruttonjee, manager of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company, sued Vussonjee Vurriah to recover Rs. 650, amount due for pressing charges on 325 bales, at two rupees per bale. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed and costs.

THE CASE OF THE DISTRICT POLICE INSPECTOR OF JUMBOOSEER.—A case is at present pending before the full-power magistrate of Jumbooseer in which Mr. Hycoop, the police inspector, has preferred charges against certain Hindoos of the place for creating a disturbance in a thoroughfare, and for resisting police officers while in the execution of their duty. It is stated that the defendants in the case intend to engage a Bombay barrister to defend them and to prosecute Mr. Hycoop on certain charges. For this purpose they intend to raise a fund among themselves.

ACTION TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader, was the plaintiff, and Cooverbaee, widow of Nurseydas Gopaldas, was defendant. The suit was to recover possession of a house, situated in Cowasjee Patel Street, and leased to the late Nurseydas Gopaldas, husband of the defendant, under a Guzerathi agreement dated 15th August 1868. Mr. Pandoorung Balibhadra, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Ardashir Framjee, solicitor, for the defendant. The Court gave a verdict that the defendant shall quit and deliver the possession of the premises described in the summons to the plaintiff in ten days, or in default a warrant to issue to enforce this adjudication.

A PANTOMIME.—We have been given to understand that a certain gentleman, well known to the community of Poona, has signified his intention of *writing a Pantomime*, which he intends to be produced at the Assembly Rooms, on boxing night.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 13.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—During the last few days the weather has much changed, and we have had frequent thunderstorms, with heavy showers of rain. As we now write the rain has been falling continuously for six hours.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

337-71—A. Framjee—Thukur Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Ismail—Manisty and Fletcher.

28-71—C. Tyabjee—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble &c., and others v. Cazee Mahomed Hoosein &c. and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; Keir, Prescot and Winter; and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbhram v. Cassinath Bulall and others—G. J. Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee and others v. Heerjee Hunsraj and others—J. Gopall.

387-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.

683-71—Thacker and Chalk—Sayamma widow v. Assina Sydoo—J. Gopall.

705-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai v. Chimon Lalljee G.—C. Tyabjee.

706-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v. Josub Rahimtoola—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

710-71—C. Tyabjee—Ruttonjee Aspaniarjee v. Moorlidhur Oodhowjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

712-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Hassumbhai Moosa and another v. Trimbuck Ramchunder and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

715 71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeevundass and others v. Bymohundass Girdhurdass—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. SPHINX, 760 tons, Capt. G. Cattich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—For Liverpool—1,206 bales cotton, 1,005 cwts. linseed, 295½ cwts. galls, 126 cwts. coir yarn, 320 cwts. horn, 74 cwts. gum, 49 bales wool, and 143½ cwts. munjeet. For Trieste—980 bales cotton and 430 cwts. coffee. For Odessa—200 bales cotton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Capt. T. Sanders, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (Sept. 10) with a cargo of 34 packages indigo, 107 bales wool, 15 bundles skins, 4 bales hides, 492 bags grain, 6 bundles iron pipes, 1 bundle silk, 1 package specie, 1 case hardware, and 3 bundles dry fruit, and the following cargo for transhipment to other ports:—453 bales cotton, 66 bales hides, and 10 bundles skins. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Yates, Mrs. O'Farrell, Captain Dewar, Assistant Apothecary Gordon, Miss Hammond, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Bawker Khan, and thirty-four deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (FT. IN.)	September.	Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (FT. IN.)
9 19 m	5 2	Saturday....... 14	2 23 m	5 6
9 11 a	3 6		3 26 a	2 9
10 9 m	6 3	Sunday....... 15	3 29 m	6 3
10 11 a	4 9		4 19 a	4 5
10 46 m	7 2	Monday....... 16	4 21 m	6 10
11 0 a	5 9		5 0 a	5 9
11 23 m	7 6	Tuesday....... 17	5 6 m	7 0
11 44 a	6 7		5 38 a	7 0
11 57 m	7 8	Wednesday ... 18	5 46 m	6 10
......	......		6 14 a	7 9
0 24 m	6 10	Thursday...... 19	6 28 m	6 6
0 35 a	7 5		6 48 a	7 10
1 1 m	6 9	Friday 20	7 5 m	5 10
1 7 a	6 8		7 23 a	7 7

Moon—Full, 17th, 9h. 55m. A.M.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons and 500 h.p., Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—257 bales cotton, 378 bales wool, 31 cwt. E. teeth, 455 cwt. coffee, 35 cwt. gum; and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Yeates.
For Brindisi—Mr. A. Meiffre.
For Venice—Dr. H. S. Smith.
For Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Strodomenico.

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON INTO BOMBAY

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Acting Cotton Commissioner, we observe that during the weeks ending 17th and 24th August, 4,397 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by land. Of these, 878 cwts. were imported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2,878 cwts. by the G. I. P. Railway, 729 cwts. by the North-east Line, and 2,149 cwts. by the South-east Line, 90½ cwts. by the East India Railway, and 550½ cwts. by the Madras Railway.—From another statement, we see that during the weeks ending 24th and 31st August, 1,426 cwts. of raw cotton were imported into Bombay by water. 63 cwts. were from Suez, 194 cwts. from the Persian Gulf, 945 cwts. from the province of Sind, 159 cwts. from Kutch, and 65 cwts. from the Concan (British.)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—15TH SEPT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 160 and 206.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Anthem—O Praise God in his Holiness.
Hymns 195 and [illegible].
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Saturday, 21st, being the Feast of St. Mathew, Ap. Ev. and M., Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (with Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 282 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 222, 228, and "Holiest, breathe an evening blessing," &c.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 147 and 183.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 85, 157 and 297.
The Offertory as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer (as far as 3rd Collect), Holy Communion (2nd celebration), and Sermon. Hymn 350.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 338, 342, and 11.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service—Psalm 119, 89. Hymns 121 and 166, 5.
6 P.M.—Evening Service—Psalm 65. Hymn 406. Sanctus III.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 2, (Psalter) (Tune, Warrington—No. 45.)
Para 32, (Tune, Howard—No. 105.)
Hymn 180, (Tune, Glencairn—No. 97.)
Anthem—"Gloria Patri."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Para 18, (Tune, St. David—No. 140.)
Psalm 36, 5, (Tune, St. Ann—No. 139.)
Hymn 169, (Tune, Morning—No. 290.)
Anthem—"Arise, Shine."
Collections for church expenses.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 38, Byculla, opposite Treacher and Company's premises, west side.

THE HEAVY RAIN ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

THE heavy fall of rain which we reported yesterday had the effect of flooding several parts of the native town for the greater part of yesterday. The quantity of rain registered at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on Wednesday was 3 inches 95 cents, and on Thursday evening 6 inches and 45 cents, making a total of 10 inches and 40 cents in two days.

FALL OF A HOUSE AT NOWROJEE HILL. LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES.

On Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a landslip occurred at Chinch Bunder, Nowrojee Hill. It appears that a portion of the hill upon which a shed was built suddenly gave way, and fell upon a house situated about fifteen or twenty feet below the shed. The earth, stones, and part of the materials of the shed fell with considerable violence against the wall of the house, and knocked it down. The house had twelve rooms in all—six below and six above,—of which two only were unoccupied, and seventeen persons were hurled under the debris, of which nine were got out alive by 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the remaining eight persons were extricated from the debris in the course of the afternoon by the united exertions of the police and the Municipal officers, and were found to be dead. Of the nine persons who were taken out alive some were injured, and were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where they were attended to promptly by Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the Hospital, and his assistants.

FALL OF A CHAWL AT WALKESHWUR. LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a large chawl, situated at Walkeshwur, the property of the trustees of the late Goculdas Tejpall, fell down, crushing a number of persons. A report of the accident was made to the police, and Inspectors Reid and O'Connell immediately proceeded to the spot with a body of the police. They dug out six persons from the debris, three of whom were seriously injured, and three quite dead. The injured persons were immediately sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

An inquest was held by Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, yesterday, on the bodies of the deceased persons, which stands adjourned for further enquiry.

FALL OF A CHAWL ON THE BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.

Yesterday morning, a chawl situated on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, belonging to a Mussulman, fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

The wall along the Warree Bunder Road, at the foot of the Belvidere Hill, fell down on Thursday night, and has partly blocked the road.—Several cocoanut trees and gas lamps were injured at Chowpatty and other places the same night.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE match arranged to be played last night was Army, Navy, and Law v. The World, but only one military gentleman and half a dozen lawyers put in an appearance; whilst the Navy, who were expected to muster strong and give valuable assistance to the Military and Law in the anticipated "licking of creation," did not send a single representative, and so the match fell through, much to the regret of the World, who had mustered in force and were determined to set Military and Law at defiance even though assisted by the Navy. No time was lost in making up another match, and the members residing north of Dhobie Talao soon took the field against those members residing south thereof, and a good game was the result. The Northerners, as on Tuesday last—this being a return match—wore yellow scarfs, and the Southerners red. The game at first was pretty evenly contested, the Yellows getting rather the best of it, as they had a very strong team and played with the wind. When sides were changed, Reds "played up," and it seemed as if the game would end in "a draw," but just before "no game" was about to be called the Honorary Secretary of the Club got hold of the ball and by one of his splendid runs obtained a "try" for the Yellows; and his "kick at goal" proving successful the Northerners scored a "goal" and thus won the match. The ground was rather heavy after the last two nights' downpour. Although the weather looked threatening there were present on the ground about as large a number of spectators as usual.

MRS. LEWIS'S BENEFIT.

MRS. LEWIS, whose admirable acting has been for the last month applauded every evening she has appeared in Grant Road Theatre, takes her "benefit" this evening, when she will appear as "Leah, the Forsaken." It would be difficult for us to speak too highly of the acting of Mrs. Lewis, and for her more than for any other member of Mr. Lewis's excellent company, we envy the good fortune of Calcutta in having the company for the whole season, and all the more so because we are informed that this will be positively the last evening on which the company will appear on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, as they are engaged to play at Jubbulpore on Monday night. We hope the proprietor has found his short stay in Bombay a profitable one, and we are sure that the company would receive a hearty welcome should they pay us another short visit at the end of the Calcutta season.

AN ACTION AGAINST MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

AT the High Court yesterday, the suit of Chubildas Lulloobhoy v. Arthur T. Crawford was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for the defendant. The action is brought to recover Rs. 30,000, damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of defendant's illegal interference in preventing plaintiff and his men from building his chawl in Null Bazaar. Another suit was called on at the same time, in which the Secretary of State for India sues Chubildas Lulloobhoy for ejecting him from the abovementioned premises, on the ground that they are held on a lease determinable at will. Owing to the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mayhew, Advocate-General, who appears in both the above cases, but is now engaged in official business at Poona, the Court granted an application for a week's postponement.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the case of Limjee Jamsetjee v. The Secretary of State of India was called on before Mr. Justice Gibbs. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, for the defendant. The action is brought to recover Rs. 25,000, damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the illegal confiscation by defendant of a vessel laden with salt, the property of the plaintiff, which was proceeding from Damaun to Poorah, in Rajpeepla, in the Rewa Kanta territory. The vessel was stopped at the mouth of the Nerbudda river by the Customs authorities, who claimed Customs duties. The plaintiff's contention is that the vessel was proceeding from one foreign port to another, and was not liable to pay Customs duties, but only to anchorage fees. Mr. Farran said the witnesses for the plaintiff were inhabitants of Rewa Kanta and would take considerable time to come up; and he therefore applied for a postponement until the 14th November 1872. Mr. Latham, for the defendant, consented, and the Court postponed the case accordingly.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MUSSULMAN.

ON Thursday forenoon, whilst a Seedee and a Mussulman were working at the Powder Works, Mazagon, some altercation took place between them, when the Seedee knocked the Mussulman down, pulled a clasp knife from his waist, and opening the blade with his teeth, stabbed the Mahomedan on his head and shoulder. An alarm was raised, when the Seedee ran away, but before doing so he made a lounge with the knife at the Mussulman's stomach. The brother of the Mussulman, on hearing the alarm, came to his rescue, but he was also stabbed on the back of his hand. The Seedee ran with the open knife in his hand towards Matharpacady. As he was passing the shop of Messrs. Thompson and Co., chemists, a sepoy attempted to arrest him, but he threw him down, and continued his course until stopped opposite the Hope Hall Hotel by a police constable, who took the knife from him with the assistance of some natives, who had followed him from the Powder Works. The Mussulman was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat precarious state.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank in liquidation was held at the office of the liquidators in Elphinstone Circle yesterday.

Mr. Spencer, Senior, having been voted to the chair, Mr. Rodgie, the liquidator, read the notice convening the meeting. He said that the last meeting had been very inadequately attended, there being only two shareholders present, and they not forming a quorum, no regular business could be transacted. It was then mentioned by the liquidator that an endeavour would be made to get Government to pass a short Act, which would assist the liquidator in his efforts to wind up the Bank and remedy some faults existing in the present Act and in the Charter of the Bank. A memorial signed by some dozen shareholders was sent in to Government, and the liquidator himself saw several Government officials personally about the matter, but Government had decided not to grant their request, and the following reply had been received from them :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2875, 2nd instant, wherein, under the circumstances mentioned, you request to be informed whether Government will assist the Bank by passing a short Act to amend the present Act of incorporation of the Bank. In reply I am desired to state that Government are not inclined to take the action proposed.—F. R. S. Wyllie."

Every possible plan had been tried to close up the liquidation, and, unless it were speedily done, there would be no other course than to put the Bank under the High Court.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried :—

Proposed by Mr. J. F. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz,—"That in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank still outstanding the sum of Rs. 51,635 be paid by the Bank to Messrs. G. R. Wilson and William Watson, both residing in Bombay, gentlemen, on the sum of Rs. 10,000 being paid by Mr. William Rodgie, the liquidator of the Bank, to the said G. R. Wilson and William Watson."

Proposed by Mr. N. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz,—"That the said sums of Rs. 51,635 and Rs. 10,000, making together the sum of Rs. 61,635, be held by the said G. R. Wilson and William Watson upon the trusts for the payment of all claims in respect of the outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the 13th of January 1874, and after that date for the benefit of Mr. William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that date, contained in a deed, the draft whereof has been produced and read to this meeting to be made between the Bank of the first part, the said Wiliam Rodgie of the second part, and the said George Ramsay Wilson and William Watson of the third part."

Mr. Langley then read the deed of agreement.

Proposed by Mr. Bhicksjee, and seconded by Mr. Spencer, Jr.,—"That as soon as the said deed shall have been duly executed, and the said sums of Rs. 51,635 and Rs. 10,000 paid to the said George Ramsay Wilson and William Watson, the proper steps be forthwith taken for completing the liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus assets thereof and dissolving the Bank according to the provisions of section XCV (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India."

This being all the business to be transacted, the meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green and a common jury :—

FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A DECREE.

Suddoba Bhowanjee was charged, at the instance of Wamon Balcristna, with fraudulently obtaining a decree in the Small Causes Court and with fraudulently obtaining a distress warrant, in virtue of which his property was seized. Mr. Leith appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner.

The facts are these. The prisoner made a false claim in the Small Causes Court against the prosecutor, Wamon Balcristna, and on the same day, on an affidavit falsely affirmed by him, obtained a distress warrant and seized the prosecutor's property. Prosecutor resides in a house situated in an oart at Funnuswady, the rents of which were collected by the prisoner on account of the owner. Prisoner was the contractor of rents four years ago. He was succeeded by two other persons, and since then he (prisoner) again became the contractor. On the 26th April last, prisoner made an application to the Small Causes Court for the issuing of a distress warrant against the goods of the prosecutor in respect of certain sums alleged to be due for rent. The warrant was issued, and the goods were seized. The next day, on the prosecutor's application, the warrant was discharged and the goods were returned to him. The case for the prosecution was that only seven months' rent was due by prosecutor, whereas the prisoner, in an affidavit made by him at the Small Causes Court, falsely stated that rent for nine months was due. Prisoner thus made a claim against prosecutor which he knew to be false.

The prosecutor was examined. His cross-examination elicited important contradictions, and in deference to a hint from his Lordship, Mr. Leith said he would not proceed further with the case. The prosecution thus broke down, and the prisoner was discharged.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHINESE BURGLAR.

Abboo Appa, a Chinese burglar, whose burglarious exploits had gained him the admiration and more than usual attention of the police force, was charged with lurking house trespass, with housebreaking by night, and theft in three instances. A case in which he committed theft in the house of Mr. W. Gray, superintendent in the building department of the Municipality, was first taken into hand.

Prosecutor lives in a house in Falkland Road, and another portion of the house is occupied by Mrs. Oliphant. It appears that, on the morning of the 3rd August last, prisoner opened a window of Mr. Gray's room by putting his hand through a ventilator and slipping a bolt, and having effected entrance into the room, he retraced his way with a watch and chain, a brooch, a pair of ear-rings, and other articles. A report was made to the police, and in two days afterwards a portion of the property was recovered and identified by prosecutor. The police found the watch in a fire-place in prisoner's room, and other articles were found with a Chinaman, to whom prisoner had sold them. The same morning prisoner appears to have entered Mrs. Oliphant's rooms and to have stolen several ornaments, some of which were recovered by the police. The prisoner, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of escaping from custody in the Girgaum Police Chowkey, handed in a written statement in his defence. It was read to the jury by Mr. Macpherson, Clerk of the Crown, and portions of it are well worth reproducing. Prisoner says :—

"I plead guilty to the charge of escaping from the Girgaum police chowkey, but I did so under very exceptional circumstances. I had been detained for upwards of five weeks, without being sent to jail on remand as is usually done. During the whole of that time I was very badly treated. The police repeatedly tortured me in attempting to extort a confession. They almost starved me. Of the two annas a day allowance, hardly one anna's worth of food found its way to me. Even to obtain drinking water, I was often made to wait for hours. Thus driven to desperation, I managed to effect my own liberation (a laugh) through a hole in the wall, at which I was three days working hard before I could make it. (A laugh.) I at last got away, and went to my house at Kurrak, where I had Rs. 78. I took this money and went on to Duncan Road. It was 9 p.m. then, and I there saw a Parsee lying hopelessly drunk (a laugh) near a rope walk, and all his clothes, as also half a bottle of liquor, lying by his side. (A laugh.) I took a few pieces of clothing for purposes of disguise, and went on to Callian, where I was arrested. This is the whole of what happened, and I confidently deny anything else that may be said against me. Not one of the witnesses swear to their having seen me in any of the houses wherein I am accused of having committed theft. These cases are all laid to my charge, simply because of my past misfortune, and chiefly through the agency of that man "Appoo," who seems bent on my ruin. I throw myself on the mercy of this Honourable Court and of the gentlemen of the jury, who, I know, will not allow their minds to be biassed by anything they may have heard outside to my prejudice."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner further pleaded guilty to having escaped from custody in the County Jail in July 1865, but denied having been convicted of theft at Carwar in December 1863.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Abboo Appa, it appears to me that you cannot be allowed to remain, certainly, within the bounds of this community. You have judiciously pleaded not guilty to your conviction at Carwar, for no doubt the means are not at hand, as you surmised, of proving that conviction. There are charges against you at the present Sessions, which have not all been proved, but you have been convicted twice of escaping from custody and now of house-breaking and theft; and the sentence of the Court upon you is that you be transported for fourteen years.

Two other charges against the prisoner of house-breaking and theft of the property of Mr. Gahagan and Mr. Sorabjee Framroz were withdrawn.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Babajee Luxmon was charged with having in his possession eleven currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which he knew to be forged, with the intention of fraudulently using them as genuine. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Inverarity briefly stated the facts. In the beginning of June last, Meer Cassum Meer Bubber Ally, an estate broker, was returning from Surat to Bombay in a railway carriage where he made the acquaintance of one Oogarchund. The latter talked of currency notes, and after an amount of circumlocutory phrases came to the point and offered to sell currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each for half their value, should Meer Cassum find him a customer. An arrangement was made, according to which Oogarchund visited Meer Cassum at his house and carried on negotiations for the sale of the forged notes. Meer Cassum had, meanwhile, taken the police into his confidence and kept them informed of proceedings. Oogarchund had taken with him prisoner and one Abba to Meer Cassum, and it was arranged among them that, on the following day, Meer Cassum should introduce them to the intending purchaser of the notes. Accordingly on the following night, the 28th June last, the purchaser was said to be sitting in a shigram which was standing at the mouth of a lane near the Jamsetjee Hospital. Oogarchund, Abba, and the prisoner were at Meer Cassum's house evidently with the commodity which they wished to sell. With the view to ascertain that the coast was clear and that there was nothing suspicious in connection with the proposed sale, Abba accompanied Meer Cassum to the shigram, the occupant of which, apparently a Parsee by his dress, communicated to Abba his intention of purchasing the notes. The Parsee asked Abba if he had brought the forged notes, and Abba, evading an answer, asked him if he had brought the money. The Parsee showed him a bundle of notes, and Abba having satisfied himself that they were genuine, went and made a report to Oogarchund at Meer Cassum's house. Oogarchund, Abba, the prisoner, and Meer Cassum then set out from Meer Cassum's house. Oogarchund and Abba stood at a distance, and sent prisoner with eleven forged notes for Rs. 1,000 each to the Parsee's shigram to close the bargain. Prisoner handed the eleven notes to the Parsee, who glibly talked Gujeratee, and asked for the price, namely Rs. 5,500, half the value of the forged notes. The Parsee tried to drag prisoner into the shigram for the purpose, he said, of counting over the money to him. Prisoner, however, rehearsed a signal of alarm which had previously been agreed upon, and Oogarchund and Abba effected their escape and are still at large. Prisoner then found to his cost that the Parsee in the shigram was no other than an energetic European police inspector, Mr. Colello, who could speak Gujeratee like a native; that his coachman on the box was no other than Jemadar Ahmed Ali; and that his gorawalla, though dressed in "Lalla's" appropriate costume, was the redoubtable Khan Bahadur Meer Acbar Ali, the head of the Bombay detective force. Prisoner was arrested and taken into custody.

Meer Cassum Ally was called as the first witness for the prosecution, when the prisoner said he wished to withdraw his former plea and to plead guilty. The plea was taken under his Lordship's direction. Sentence was deferred.

"COME, don't be proud," said a couple of silly young roysterers to two gentlemen; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We should have to blow our brains out to do that," replied one of them.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS' DEBT.

THE report of the Municipal Finance Committee on the deficit of Rs. 22,437-2-10 in the accounts of the Agri-Horticultural Society has been placed at our disposal. The following paragraphs give all that is of consequence in the report :—

Immediately after the Bench meeting of the 14th March 1872, *i.e.* on the 21st idem, Dr. Gray, Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, favoured us with a full explanation of the circumstances under which the debt of Rs. 22,437-2-10 was contracted on account of the Victoria Gardens; but the first step we considered it advisable to take was to obtain the opinion of the solicitors of the Bench, as to whether they considered the transfer of the Victoria Gardens to the Municipality *valid*, and the Corporation liable for the deficit in question.

Messrs. Leathes and Crawford's reply, dated 23rd April 1872, is hereunto appended in full; but it is sufficient for our purpose to give the following extract therefrom :—

"We are clearly of opinion that the Municipality is liable for all ordinary debts contracted on account of the gardens since the resolution of Government making over the gardens to the Municipality, which was reported to the Bench on the 29th July 1868, and we also think the Municipality is liable for the debts incurred after the meeting of the 12th of December 1866, but this depends very much as to whether the Justices who were appointed to meet the members of the Agri-Horticultural Society had power to bind the Bench, but we think that after the resolution passed at that meeting the gardens became virtually the property of the Justices, and we would therefore advise the Municipality to pay the debts incurred from the first January 1867.

"The most important question is the liability of the Municipality to defray the costs of the Rotunda. We have no papers before us to show by whom and in whose name the orders for its erection were given, but from what we personally know of the facts of the case we do not consider the Municipality liable for the costs incurred."

As, therefore, the only doubt which existed was as to the liability of the Municipality to pay for the expenditure incurred in fitting a new roof on the Rotunda, we caused the whole of the papers, including the orders for the materials for the construction of the work, to be re-submitted to the solicitors for their opinion on this point, and in their letter of the 20th July 1872 they have replied as follows :—

"Referring to your letter No. 1599, of the 18th instant, on the subject of the liability of the Municipality to pay for the expenditure incurred in putting a new roof on the Rotunda in the Victoria Gardens, we are of opinion that the Municipality is liable.

"It appears on perusal of the accounts that all orders to Khimjee Jeewa and Nansee Khairaz came direct through the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, and that they had no contract with the Commissioner—it cannot therefore be contended that it was their duty to ascertain whether the costs of the work had been sanctioned by the Justices."

The accounts having been duly examined we find that the liabilities, *including interest*, are as under :—

		Rs.
A.	On account of seeds, wages, &c.	11,256 14 4
B.	„ Rotuuda	12,359 6 10
	Total Rs.	23,616 5 2

and that the assets will be the value of the materials of the portion of the Rotunda now remaining and the plants and seeds in the garden. The actual *cash* requirement to liquidate item B is only Rs. 8,377, as the difference of Rs. 3,982-6 10 consists of bills of the Municipal Workshop and less estimated receipts for old materials, which can be adjusted accordingly. It is anticipated that there may be some saving in the item of "interest," which, it will be observed, is included in the liabilities.

We beg, therefore, on a consideration of the whole of the circumstances to recommend that a grant of Rs. 19,633-14-4 be made to clear off the above liabilities, and that the Municipal Commissioner be empowered to write off the amount of the bills of the Municipal Workshop, viz. Rs. 3,982-6-10.

We now proceed to offer a few observations for the consideration of the Bench in respect to the past and future management of the gardens.

Dr. Gray, in the 2nd para. of his letter No. 82, dated 21st March 1872, states that "although the gardens were managed for some years by the Society they were never legally held by it. For the past four years the gardens have been managed by the Municipal Commissioner in conjunction with the Secretary of the Society, and during that time have been supported by grants from the Bench, together with a portion of the funds of the Society." It is apparent from this that the Bench have never taken any active part in the management of the affairs of the gardens, beyond voting annual grants towards their maintenance, and that it is essentially necessary that steps should be taken to guard against the recurrence of the serious defects disclosed during the course of this enquiry.

In the 7th para. of his letter above quoted, Dr. Gray suggests that the gardens "should be managed by a committee of not more than eight Justices, one of whom might be resident on the spot and carry out all details. With all deference, I don't think any one can do that part of the work better than myself, more especially as I am always close at hand in the Museum. The committee should visit the gardens regularly, decide on what is to be done, and control the expenditure."

While leaving these suggestions for the consideration of the Bench, we beg strongly to recommend that the gardens be treated precisely in the same way as any other department of the Municipality, and that the following arrangements be adopted :—

(*a.*) That the officer in charge of the gardens be required, in common with all officers of the Municipality, to render a detailed annual budget estimate of income and expenditure.

(*b.*) That such estimate be embodied in due form in the general annual budget of the Municipal Commissioner, for submission to, and consideration by, the Bench.

(*c.*) That a monthly statement of receipts and expenditure be rendered by the officer in charge of the gardens to the Controller for Audit.

(*d.*) That an annual report of results should be submitted by the officer in charge of the gardens, through the Municipal Commissioner, for the information of the Bench.

(*e.*) That the general supervision of the gardens be placed under the Municipal Commissioner, assisted by such committee of Justices as the Bench may be pleased to associate with him and the officer in executive charge of the gardens.

ADDRESS TO BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, ESQUIRE.

THE friends and admirers of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presented an address to him on his retirement from the local Legislative Council. It is written on vellum most tastefully and brilliantly decorated and illumined, and signed by a number of the leading gentlemen of this city and by about five thousand persons resident in Bombay. The address was forwarded to Mr. Byramjee by the Hon. Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee, with an appropriate note. Mr. Narayen is quite right in saying that the character and the conduct of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy have been and are held in high estimation in this place, and some public acknowledgment of the fact was undoubtedly due. We give below the address and papers relating thereto :—

Bombay, 5th September 1872.

My dear Mr. Byramjee,—I feel greatly flattered in having been chosen by many of your friends and admirers, whose names are subscribed thereto, as the medium of communicating to you the accompanying address on the occasion of your retirement from the local Legislative Council.

This spontaneous testimony so fully and admirably expresses the high estimation in which your character and conduct have ever been held by a large and influential section of the community, that it would ill become me to mar its effect by any words of my own.

While, however, I trust it will be gratifying to you to receive this expression of the approval, confidence, and admiration of your fellow-citizens, it may be permitted me to say that, in thus recognising and publicly acknowledging your worth, they have honoured themselves.

Cordially reiterating the hope that you and yours may long be spared to enjoy ever increasing honour and prosperity,—I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Byramjee, yours ever sincerely.

NARAYEN VASUDEVJEE.

To Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, ex-Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, Bombay.

Dear and Worthy Sir,—On your retirement from the local Legislative Council, we beg to express to you our acknowledgment of the valuable services gratuitously rendered by you to your fellow-countrymen.

Widely-known as a member of one of the principal native families of highly respectable position, and as a leading merchant of this city, you had the reputation of being one of our foremost, enterprising, public-spirited and patriotic citizens, when you were called upon by the representatives of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to take an active part in the Legislative Department of the Government of this presidency.

Your knowledge of men and manners in general, and

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of the wants and wishes of the various classes of the population of this presidency in particular, your great industry and aptitude for business, combined with ripe experience, forethought and prudence, had inspired the hope that your career as a legislator would prove of even tenor with the course of the other successful pursuits of your life. The result tends to prove the hope fully realised. We have the satisfaction to note that your labours as a member of the Legislative Council have proved useful to your countrymen.

During the space of four years that you were one of its members, the Legislative Council discussed and decided many important public questions involving the interests of the different sections of the population of this presidency; and you, Sir, ever showed by your efforts that you were not wanting in the discharge of your duty to those whose well-being you were expected to watch and promote. Those efforts, though not marked by eloquent speeches, which usually enhance the worth of public men, were fruitful in regard to the preservation and advancement of the welfare of your fellow-countrymen. The drawback of speech-making in a foreign tongue on your part was often more than compensated for by the varied knowledge, mature experience, and deep meditation which you generally brought to bear on the consideration of great public questions, and which induced the disposal of many of them in a satisfactory manner.

The object of this address is not to enumerate your services to your countrymen, but simply to record our appreciation of them; and we beg to assure you, Sir, that various as those services have been, you have rendered them willingly and in a manner gratifying to those for whom you have voluntarily worked. We beg to thank you for the obligations you have thus conferred, and to assure you that the zeal, industry, intelligence, and independence with which you have served your country-men, will be long remembered by them with feelings of becoming gratitude.

That you and yours may live long to enjoy ever-increasing honour and prosperity is the ardent wish of, dear and worthy Sir, your friends and admirers,

Narayen Vasudevjee, E. M. Fogo, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Venayeckrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, J. H. Sylvester, Kessowjee Naique, Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Luckmidass Khimjee, R. L. Crawford, Morarjee Goculdass, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Shantaram Narayen, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nana Morojee, Mackintosh Balfour, Pherozesha M. Metha, Arthur Latham, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Tapidass Vurjdass, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Townley M. Filgate, Dustoor Peshootanjee Byramjee Sanjana, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minoorcherjee Jamasp Assana, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee Moola Feerozna, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Dhirijlal Mathooradass, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, A. V. Ward, Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy, Joseph Jefferson, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Rustomjee C. Batherjee, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Robert Campbell, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Khunderao C. Bedarkur, Raughnath Narayen Khote, Puddumjee Pestonjee, Nusserwanjee Jamasjee, Sorabjee Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, &c.

Council Hall, Poona, 6th Sept.

My dear Narayen,—Your very kind letter accompanying the address, voted to me by so many of my dear friends and countrymen, which you have been good enough to forward to me, duly came to hand.

I cannot sufficiently thank you for the sentiments of regard and friendship contained in your letter under reply. Let me assure you that I fully appreciate your kindness and shall always strive to deserve it.

Asking the favour of your transmitting the accompanying answer to the address to the proper quarter, and hoping to be excused the trouble that you will be put to in consequence,—I remain, yours very sincerely,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Council Hall, Poona, 6th September 1872.

My dear Friends and Countrymen,—I cordially thank you for the address forwarded to me through my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodewjee.

Your kindness has overwhelmed me. Though not unconscious of my earnest desire to be useful to my fellow-countrymen, to the best of my humble powers, I am afraid that as a member of the Legislative Council, I have not been able to achieve such a success as to merit the high encomium bestowed on me by you, my dear friends and countrymen. Let me assure you, however, that your regard for me, of which the address is a token, lays on me the obligation to continue to devote the leisure and independence with which Providence has blessed me, to the promotion (under God) of the happiness of my fellowmen, if possible, with greater zeal and perseverance.

Let me also assure you that I appreciate to the utmost your kind wishes for myself and family, and again thanking you for your regard and esteem,—I remain, my dear friends and countrymen, yours very sincerely,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

To the Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodewjee, E. M. Fogo, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Vinayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq.; John Henry Sylvester, Esq., M.D.; Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.; Kessowjee Naique, Esq.; Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Pherozesha M. Mehta, Esq.; Townley M. Filgate, Esq.; and others.

BURDEN OF PROOF WRONGLY CAST.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT and MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.)
VASUDEV MORESHWAR v. LELA MOORJEE.

THIS was a special appeal (No. 185 of 1872) from the decision of Mr. H. J. Parsons, Assistant Judge at Rutnagherry in regular appeals Nos. 438 and 439 of 1869, affirming the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Chiploon in original suit No. 442 of 1867.

Vasudev Moreshwar brought the suit for a partition of ½ part of an 8 anna share in a field, and stated that he had purchased the same from Babajee Aba and Balu. The suit was principally defended by Lela Moorjee. Lela pleaded that the whole field had been in his possession since 1840, having been mortgaged to him by four several deeds. These deeds were executed to him (Lela) by several members of the family, while in a state of union, to which Babajee, Aba and Balu belonged. They were dated, respectively, the 26th May 1840, 6th August 1854, 19th March 1858, and 17th November 1862. These four deeds appear in the case as exhibits Nos. 56, 25, 97 and 26. The last of these mortgages stipulated that the morgagee (Lela) was to remain in possession of the field till shuka year 1806 (A. D. 1885.) The Subordinate Judge found the morgages proved, and decreed possession of the field to Lela till A. D. 1885, as stipulated in Exhibit No. 26. In appeal, Vasudev contended that the morgage deed No. 26 was not binding on him as to its limits. But the Assistant Judge confirmed the decree, giving the following reasons for so doing:—

"Is the morgage binding on the plaintiff? * * * The plaintiff has become the owner of the shares of Aba, Balu and Babajee or 2 annas in all, the whole family being the owners of 8 annas of the field. It appears, however, (from Exhibits 56, 25, 97 and 26, which are proved,) that the property has been mortgaged to the defendant No. 2 (Lela) since 1840, and most of the family joined in the original mortgage and the others are mere enlargements of the former one, and no objection to any of them has ever been made by any of the persons through whom plaintiff claims. I must, therefore, hold that the mortgage is binding on the plaintiff. It is also to be observed that the mortgage deeds are registered, while plaintiff's claim rests on unregistered documents. The former, therefore, under the registration laws are superior to the latter. There is no evidence at all on the side of the plaintiff that the mortgages were not entered into with the consent of the whole family, or that the purposes of them were not necessary. I decide, therefore, the first issue in the negative."

On the 18th June 1872, the plaintiff Vasudev presented a special appeal to the High Court. The appeal was argued on the 5th instant.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, for the appellant, argued that the District Court wrongly placed upon Vasudev Moreshwar the burden of proving *negatively* that the land in dispute was not mortgaged to the respondent Lela Moorjee with the consent of the whole family, or that the money borrowed was not necessary for the purposes of the family, whereas the respondent as mortgagee was bound to show *affirmatively* that the land was mortgaged by a managing member of the family for necessary purposes or with the assent of the whole family. The mortgage No. 26 is not binding upon the appellant, inasmuch as it was not executed by any of those persons under whom Vasudev claims the land in dispute. He cited 4 Bom. H. C. Rep. 169 C. J.

Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant, *contra*, argued that the Assistant Judge found distinctly that most of the family joined in the original mortgage and the others are mere enlargements of the former one. That being the case, the mortgage No. 26 was binding upon the plaintiff as it was binding upon his vendors.

The Court gave this decision in the case:—The mortgage No. 26 was to secure Rs. 475, then due on the mortgage No. 97, and a further advance of Rs. 525, making in all Rs. 1,000. Neither of the mortgages, Nos. 26 and 97, was executed by any one of the persons through whom the plaintiff claims. The Assistant Judge says—"There is no evidence at all on the side of the plaintiff that the mortgages were not entered into with the consent of the whole family or that the purposes for them were not necessary." But in thus laying the *onus* upon the plaintiff instead of the defendant No. 2, the Assistant Judge was clearly wrong. The decree must, therefore, be reversed and the case remanded for the Assistant Judge to pass a new decree, having regard to the above remarks.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. H. Hudson, Acting Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner in that appointment, *vice* Mr. Ricketts permanently placed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendents.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A native of the dhobee caste was last Saturday bitten by a snake in his house in Baliaghatta. He died an hour after.—*Indian Daily News.*

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday last, at Sakrah, about seven miles from Howrah, a durwan in the employ of a wealthy zemindar, while superintending some workmen on his master's land, was struck by lightning on the head and died immediately. This is the third case of its kind that has occurred during this year in this district.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AT WURDAH.—I am sorry to say cholera seems to be spreading about the Wurdah district; but here the general health is excellent, with the exception of colds, which are easily enough caught this damp weather. We still have almost continuously heavy rain, but apparently not more than is required, as throughout the Central Provinces the crops of all kinds are reported to be most favourable.—*Correspondent of Madras Times.*

WE hear the mail steamer *Penang* was fined Rs. 1,000 for having exceeded contract time in reaching Akyab on her last trip.—*Rangoon Mail*, Sept. 4.

A PILOT DROWNED.—WE regret to learn that Mr. Axberg, a Pilot of the Moulmein river, fell overboard from the *Dauntless* last week and was drowned. Captain Ballantine was dining with Mr. Axberg on deck, on the passage from Moulmein to Rangoon, we are informed, when the *Dauntless* made a sudden lurch and the unfortunate Mr. Axberg lost his balance and fell into the sea. A buoy was thrown to him at once, which however he missed and almost immediately sank. Captain Ballantine made every search for him, but unsuccessfully.—*Ibid.*

THE ROBBERY FROM THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S TREASURY.—A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered by Colonel Renton, the Town Magistrate of Mysore, to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection of the culprits who lately committed the robbery in the Treasury of the Maharajah. The list of things stolen is curious in its way. Two pairs of eyebrow covers, four pairs of hands, four ditto of feet, a cradle, and two elephant's earrings are among the number, besides currency notes to a very large amount. We shall be glad to hear that the Mysore Police have hunted up the thieves, though what they would do with the eyebrow covers, and the extra hands and feet, we can scarcely imagine.—*Bangalore Herald.*

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGAINST THE DEVIL.—At the Town Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. R. P. Campbell, a Mr. H. Balls, residing in Black Town, appeared in person and presented the following written statement for a summons against one T. Lazaro. "T. Lazaro, residing in Black Town, who is persecuting me by having tied the devil and Antony to himself through which I hear very foul and vulgar language from him, and he keeps my thoughts and minds garrisoned and thereby preventing me from entering into business by him keeping my time engaged by speaking to me as a ventriloquist and by which action I am suffering, and for which act against me I seek relief." His Worship Mr. Campbell referred the applicant to Mr. T. G. Clarke, the senior Magistrate, who told him that he would give him a month's time to renew his application, in order to see under what Act he could charge the devil, at the same time he promised to make enquiries regarding the matter. It is supposed the applicant is of unsound mind.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MADRAS PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT.—A Mr. Gustav Oppert has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit at the Madras Presidency College. In announcing this appointment the Secretary of State writes:—"Mr Oppert states that he has studied Oriental Languages and History in the German Universities of Bonn, Leipzig, Berlin, and Halle, and took his Doctor's Degree at the last-named University in 1861. He was employed in the Oriental Department of the Bodleian Library at Oxford in 1866, since which time until now he has been an Assistant in the Royal Library of Windsor Castle." The salary of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem. In his letter of appointment Mr. Oppert is informed that he must devote his whole time to the duties of the service, and not absent himself from his duties without having first obtained permission from the Government or its authorized officers, or except in case of sickness or accident certified by competent medical testimony. He will be eligible for promotion to the higher classes of the educational service as vacancies occur; but such promotion will not be actually accorded till he has passed the ordinary examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he may be employed in case the same shall be required by the local Government.—*Ibid.*

MY OBJECTIONS TO THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

I NOT only distinctly object, but simply refuse, to dine out in Blackland. Indifferent food washed down by poisonous draughts of sparkling sulphuric acid, termed by courtesy champagne, destroys me; the popping of the corks of those death-bearing bottles with the flaring crimson and green labels always sounds to me like a platoon of musketry at a military execution. At the same time this is a very expensive wine,—I remember giving a sovereign a bottle for precisely the same brand at Maher's Family Hotel, in Dublin. Why not stick to beer then, say my friends? Now I contend that a red-hot bottle of beer (the mean average temperature of the swamp is 98° all the year round) is not a refreshing drink. Beer in the hot weather is murderous—not fit for a dog. The effects of a shot at red ink and moist sugar, called claret cup, I decline to describe. I tried to take refuge in pegs, although I loathe the smell of spirits at dinner; but my dinner-giving friends regale one on fire-water at Rs. 18 a dozen,—the component parts, vitriol, bluestone, and other scorching drugs. Once at table a black by accident spilt a few drops pure on my hand; the skin came off at once smoking: in consequence I did not try an internal application. I considered this trifling occurrence as a direct interposition of Providence to warn me of my danger. When I see a spectre totter into the breakfast-room with hollw leaden eyes, fevered cheek, and in weak, croaking voice querulously demand a peg, I say naturally—"Where were you dining last night?" Sad to relate, a deep oath, with the host's name attached thereto, is the only answer generally elicited. (*N. B.*—No man has a right to posion another under the guise of hospitality.)

I object to the monstrous, immeasurable, meaningless, unfathomable lies told one in this country. "I got through three thousand pounds the last year I was on leave in town," says Weasel, of the Gulmurg Lancers. Kitty FitzGaylass, brougham, villa in the Wood—all expensive things, you know—couldn't have stood it much longer." Now I happen to be aware that but for the sick certificate after his eighteenth attack of jaundice, he could never have left the country, although only detained for some miserable three thousand rupees. His two friends, the securities—or more correctly speaking in Blackland parlance, the two "who got up behind him"—did not enjoy one sound night's rest during his absence. On arival at home an old aunt tipped him fifty pounds with which to amuse himself; he stopped a whole week in town, where he gaped and stared, and felt very lost and uncomfortable. How different everything appeared to the mall at Hepatitispore! his former El Dorado of beauty and fashoin. At times he wished himself back again; the horses seemed to him elephants; the size of even the joints of meat in the butchers' shops struck him with a sort of awe; the turkeys at the poulterers' must surely be Dodos; the toilette of the ladies dazed him; the get-up of the men made him nigh burst with envy; it was at this period that FitzGaylass, accompanied by Lord Azurevert, was pointed out to him in the park (they say this misguided young nobleman draws her a four-figure cheque weekly.) Like many other uninitiated friends of mine, Weasel worshipped her at once, from an extreme distance, as the sovereign egnant of that much abused, but exceedingly amiable and obliging, class of society—the *demi-monde*. He knows no more of St. John's Wood than I do of the South American Pampas. My friend Stoat, of the Civil Service, is a liar of an entirely different description. I was shooting with him last year. We had had, according to my limited ideas, a fair day at snipe—fifteen couple; his share of the bag, two birds really killed and several claimed from me. A more filthy performer with a gun I have never yet encountered. "Poor work this, Snob," he remarked, "wish you had been here last year; I killed on this spot 99½ couple in two hours." "Make it a hundred now you are about it," I replied, kindly. "Snob," said he impressively, "do you think I would imperil my immortal soul for the sake of one miserable snipe?" This closed me. I walked on musing and expecting to see him drop down dead; nothing of the sort occurred—he will live to lie on for years.

I object to the prying, vulgar curiosity so generally exhibited in this country as to other people's affairs, their ways, means, and antecedents. It is particularly curious that antecedents should form a popular topic of conversation. As a rule—with of course hundreds of exceptions—I fancy the lifting of the *purdah* to the general Indian public on their extraction and belongings must be, to say the least of it, painful. The other day a lady, a very great lady (her husband draws over two thousand a month) abruptly asked me in the brightest chee-chee—"What your fatha' do for livin' in Englan'?" Rather taken aback I replied, to render myself intelligible to my countrybred inquisitor, that my father was a talookdar in a very small way; that he lived in a little bungalow in the mofussil, in the zillah of Horsted, in the pergunnah of Sussex, "How many servant he keep?" was the next question. I answered that one *budsurat bobbachy* (plain cook), one housemaid (untranslateable), one female *khitmutgar* (parlour maid) a *syce*, a *mallee*, and a *shikarry* (the nearest I could get to gamekeeper) to look after our *shikarghur*, completed the establishment. "Your fatha', bearer, *bheestie*, *mehtir*, *punkhah coolie*, *abdar* not got?" was the quick rejoinder. Sorrowfully shaking my head, I replied our limited means forbade these luxuries. At this admission I fell at once fifty per cent. in her estimation; she put me down as a pauper. Thinking to regain a little ground, I went on to say my parent was a collector, that on Monday morning, if so disposed, he sat with other collectors in *cutchery* to punish dacoits, poachers, thugs, drunkards and other misdemeanants; also, that he had the power of fining unhappy swains, who had pushed flirtation to the extreme limits, the sum of one rupee four annas weekly for a period of sixteen years. "How much he draw for *cutchery* work?" I replied, "nothing"! She put me down as an irretrievable liar, and flounced off to the other side of the croquet ground. Poor creature, she had never heard of the Great Unpaid! Truly can I say with my old friend Horace

"Indicas odi, puer mi, tamashas,
Displicent nexæ ghee, dic, juberdustie.
Mitte sectari negress quo locorum
Bazaar mēn moretur!"

—*Pioneer.* O.

AN EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE report of the Committee is a remarkable document. In the first place, the decision is strongly in favour of an iron road between some port in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. In the next place, the practicability of constructing such a road is regarded as established. Nor the practicability only; for, indeed, in these days no one could ever have seriously doubted that. The committee are of opinion that the line could easily be kept open and free from molestation by predatory or suspicious natives, a point on which doubt is still permissible. That it could be kept fairly open, at some cost and liability to occasional "accidents" like that which happened to the mail steamer in the Shat-el-Arab the other day, we do not dispute. For, of course, the line will, for one thing, create in some degree its own guards, and excite a growing interest in its preservation among official and non-official classes. The practicability of making it and keeping it open may be assumed as facts. Indeed, if we make it we also must see that it is kept open, or take upon ourselves the duty.

Then, as to the ports of departure and arrival, and the route to be followed. Here the committee wisely refrain from dogmatising. In the Mediterranean the choice appears to lie between Alexandretta, Suediah—they are near neighbours—and Tripoli, with a leaning against the latter. Captain Burton wants a road from Tripoli through Palmyra to the Euphrates; but setting aside the desert character of the country east of the mountains, the coast range itself at this point is a great obstacle. Railways, as a rule, do not haunt ruins or tracts without towns. Quitting the coast region, the question arises, after passing Aleppo, whether the line should go to the Euphrates, cross it and follow it to the Gulf, or whether it should quit the Euphrates at a given point, stretch across to the Tigris, and return to the Euphrates, and so run on to the sea. The Turks, it seems, prefer the latter course; but to secure a line they are willing to surrender their preferences, and join in an enterprise restricted to an Euphrates route proper. Naturally the Ottoman Porte would like a line from Constantinople, but that they cannot have, at least, whatever may be done about the Euphrates, no House of Commons will sanction a guarantee on a Constantinople line. That is well known, and Musurus, on behalf of the Porte, declares its readiness to co-operate in making any line from the Mediterranean to what we may call Indian waters. The ports of arrival mentioned as, shall we say, candidates for the honour of being an eastern terminus, are Bussorah, Mohamerah, Core Abdullah, Grane, and Bushire. Very wisely the Committee think that the selection of a port can only be determined by a local inquiry. All they do is, as we have said, to assert the feasibility of a line, and to recommend its construction.

Then comes the question of cost. The *estimate* is ten millions sterling. The proposal is that this sum should be raised on the joint guarantee of England and Turkey, and we are told that the actual annual cost to England can only be about £300,000. Sir Henry Rawlinson estimates the annual saving to England, by which we suppose is meant India, at £75,000; while in the event of any emergency, requiring a rapid despatch of troops, the saving would be incalculable. But here comes the rub. Will the House of Commons sanction a guarantee? We doubt it. India guarantees are not assailed, except by a few like Mr. Fawcett, because the House has not to provide ways and means to fulfil the contract; but had John Bull been obliged to pay £2,000,000 a year interest on schemes which do not commercially pay, we are not sure that even he would not repudiate. The proposed guaranteed loan to Canada raises shrieks of opposition, yet Canada is not Turkey. Sir Bartle Frere, who sees chances for Kurrachee, wants the Indian Government to join in a guarantee; but it may be fairly doubted whether a Government so pressed and harassed about fiscal matters will ever consent to any such proposal.

For our parts we have not the least objection to a railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, or even to that more adventurous project, the continuation of the line along the horrible Belooch coast to Kurrachee, provided the Home Government chooses to bear the cost, and meet all the consequences. But it will be a mistake to suppose that the liabilities are fairly represented at £300,000 a year. For among those liabilities are two costly things—first, war; and second, permanent occupation. It is not to be supposed that Russia would view with any save hostile feelings the making of a British railway through Mesopotamia, unless indeed she regarded herself as reversioner. Consequently, if we make this line we must be prepared to fight for it sooner or later; and if we have to fight for right of way, we shall indubitably occupy; if we occupy we shall begin to govern. A Mesopotamian army and civil service would not be bad things in their way—further outlets for British, and it might even be for Arab, energy. But that is one of the liabilities—the holding, guarding, governing of a broad stretch of Western Asia, presenting a long flank to the enterprise of Russia. We may not dislike the prospect of a new British empire on the Euphrates and Tigris; but it is only fair that the good people at home should know that it is not £300,000 a year to which a guarantee will render them liable,—it is the cost or the gain of a new empire.

Nor must it be forgotten, in considering the purely political aspect of this large question, that the enterprise proposed to us in Western Asia must be carried forward without for one moment abandoning our hold on Egypt. England cannot leave the sea for the land. If she can be mistress of anything, it is the oceans and seas. If she can secure communications with all parts of the world it is by the great waterways. The Isthmus of Suez had ceased to be land in the objectionable sense before the canal was opened; and however we might have had to fight for the Mediterranean at times, the Red Sea and all waters east of Suez were as safe as the Ganges and the Thames. England cannot safely quit her natural road over the waterways for any route by land. She holds India by possessing the coast and the river-estuaries, and to her ocean domain she must cling. Should she venture into the Turkish partnership, and be to the Sultan what the Hon'ble Company was to the Bengal Nawab, she will still be bound under the heaviest penalties to keep her hold over Egypt, and look after her reversionary interests in that quarter. None of these considerations seem to have occurred to the committee, and if they had we should have heard nothing of them. But they are valid and weighty, and both England and India ought to know what is before them if they go into the business of making an iron road from a port in the Mediterranean to a port in the Persian Gulf. John Bull ought not to be led blindfold into backing a blank cheque in the belief that he is only rendering himself liable for £300,000 a year.

WIDOWS PAYING THE INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I saw in a late issue of yours that the Governor-General in Council had exempted from the operation of the Income Tax Act all barrack-masters and every member of their establishment whose pay and allowances did not exceed Rs. 500 a month. I wonder if his Lordship is aware that all the poor widows who receive their pension from the Military and Lord Clive's Fund *are taxed* (by order of Sir Richard Temple) who do not receive more than Rs. 132 or Rs. 200 per mensem, *or even less*! Surely, it is a greater hardship for a lady, on such a very small income, to be taxed, than barrack-masters on the receipt of Rs. 500 a month! The late Mr. Wilson taxed us Rs. 4 odd annnas on pensions of Rs. 132 per mensem, and either Mr. Massey or Mr. Laing did the same for several years, thus robbing poor widows, *vi et armis*, through the pay-masters, of some two or three hundred rupees. The widows are still taxed one per cent. on their pensions; and if Lord Northbrook would order them to be exempted from this cruel impost, he would, indeed, be conferring a great benefit on poor helpless women. VIDUA.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions, of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

GOSSIP FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

WHILST the members of the staff of the Neemuch State Railway were at their surveys, it appears that they met with obstructions from certain of the haughty chieftains of these parts. It appears that some of these chiefs, possessing fortresses, have prevented surveys being made on their estates. These chiefs, to my certain knowledge, have no right to such privileges, and, though barons, should be made to remember that they are the subjects of a mighty monarchy, and that if they adopt illegal measures against the progress of a legalised undertaking, there is a power almost as great as that of the Crown which can bring them to their senses. I think I told you that Mr. Miller, the superintending engineer of the Neemuch line, had left for Simla with the plans, surveys, &c.; whilst Captain Downing, his assistant, has gone to Bombay to superintend the printing of their report.

Mr. Cheyne, superintending engineer of the Indore line, has just returned to Mhow. After a lengthened trip down the line, he tells me that, were rails and sleepers at hand, the line could be opened at once to Balwara, about fifty miles from Khundwa. Of course, the heavy bridges, of which there are very few, require girders. The earth-work is all completed. The difficulties commence in the third division, that under Mr. Crageen, who has all the ghaut-work tunnelling under his charge. Mr. Ramsey, in charge of the second division, has the heavy works of the bridge over the Nerbudda. During the heavy rains of last week, No. 1 tunnel came down while the work was going on. Some three coolies were killed, and some dozen more were severely injured. Mr. Tom Newell is the sole contractor for the tunnelling work. I have managed with some difficulty to get a list of the stations that there are to be on the line, commencing from Khundwa: Manpoora, 11 miles, Bhanwara 22 miles; Sanawud, 33 miles; Barwai, 39½ miles, Balwara, 49½ miles; Choral Chowkee, 57 miles; Timlapoora, 64½ miles; Mhow, 72½ miles; Rao, 79 miles; and Indore, 85½ miles. Wells have to be sunk at all these places, which are mere villages in the jungle, Sanawud being the only large town on the line. You will observe that the stations are eleven miles apart, excepting crossing the Nerbudda, Sanawad to Barwai, which is 6½ miles. The spot for the station at Mhow is not quite settled as yet.

Owing to the number of foreigners that are wandering about the Native States, chiefly Italians, since the opening of the Suez Canal, who, I am sorry to say, prostitute their wives and young girls they have with them to the native chiefs, orders have been issued for a return of all Italians in the different Agencies to be made at once for the information of the Government of India. Most of these foreigners wander about with barrel-organs, or with a poor attempt at a circus, and must lead wretched lives.
—*Englishman.*

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

A VERY decided addition to the attractions of Brighton will be furnished by the new Marine Aquarium, which was opened to the public for the first time on Saturday, after having been three years in process of construction.

The formation of an Aquarium at Brighton was first sugested by Mr. E. Birch, the engineer, in 1866, and nearly two years were consumed in preliminary negotiations about site and capital. It was ultimately arranged between the Town Council and the promoters of the project that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament to confer powers for reclaiming a portion of land from the sea, in order to form a road from the junction of the King's-road and the Marine Parade to the chains at the northern end of the Chain Pier. The Marine Parade was also to be widened at its western end, and the Aquarium was to be built upon the space between the new road and the new boundary of the Parade. In consideration of the benefits to be thus conferred upon the town, the Council agreed to pay £7,000, towards the expenses; but at the same time they insisted that the new buildings should nowhere be raised to a height that would intercept the sea view from the adjacent houses. The original design, as prepared by Mr. Birch, showed a sky line broken here and there by ornamental turrets, which were intended to afford lodges for the gate-keepers, or to be applied to other administrative purposes; but these turrets have all been sacrificed, and the building, as actually constructed, is externally of the simplest character. At the western angle, between the New-road and the Marine Parade, the enclosure of the Aquarium terminates in an ugly corner, and the directors of the company have left this portion of their property surrounded only by a temporary fence, in the hope that public opinion will influence the Corporation to allow more land to be taken from the Parade at this point, and a more graceful sweep to be ultimately obtained. The necessity of keeping the buildings low required the engineer to sink them deeply beneath the natural surface of the ground; and in accomplishing this there were many difficulties to be overcome. The Act of Parliament was obtained in July, 1868, and the works were actually commenced in the autumn of 1869.

On passing through the gates the visitor arrives at the top of a flight of granite steps, 20ft. in width, which lead down to an entrance court 60ft. by 40ft. The front elevation of the building, facing this court, is 18ft. high, and consists of fine brick arches with terra-cotta columns and enrichments. A frieze running round the court bears the inscription "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life." On the north side of the court is a commodious restaurant, and on the south side, which abuts upon the new road, the wall is broken by niches containing vases. From the court the entrance-hall, which measures 80ft. by 45ft., is entered by three doors. To the south of this hall there is another entrance, with an inclined plane in lieu of steps, for the admission of wheeled chaises. On the north side are the retiring rooms, kitchen, and other offices; and on the east side is the entrance to No. 1 corridor of the Aquarium proper. This corridor, the longest of the three, is 220ft. long, and is broken by a central hall 55ft. by 44ft. The roof, which is groined and constructed of variegated bricks, rests upon columns of Bath stone, polished serpentine marble, and Aberdeen granite; the capitals of the columns being carved in appropriate marine subjects. The floor is paved with coloured tiles arranged in a simple pattern. On either side are placed the first series of tanks, 28 in number, varying from 55ft. by 30ft. to 20ft. by 11ft. 6in.; the longest tank, which is upwards of 100ft. in length, being on the northern side of the central hall.

At the eastern end of Corridor No. 1 the second, or cross corridor, is entered; its dimensions are 80 ft. by 23 ft. Here there are no tanks, it being intended to serve as an approach to the Conservatory and No. 3 Corridor, also to the terraces or roof of the building, which are so arranged that they form an outside promenade.

At the northern end is the Conservatory, 160ft. long by 40ft. wide, and 30ft. in height; the sides are covered with ornamental rock-work, set with ferns and other plants. At the extreme end of the Conservatory is a stream of water intended to illustrate the breeding of salmon and other fresh-water fish. On the southern side, running parallel with Corridor No. 3, is a considerable space devoted to small table tanks.

From the southern end of Corridor No. 2 runs No. 3 Corridor. This corridor, which runs parallel with the Conservatory, is of the same length, and 27ft. wide; along its entire southern, or seaward side is placed a line of tanks, intended for anemones and animals of that class, but at present containing store fish. Along that portion of the northern side not occupied by the table tanks are placed fresh-water tanks. At the end of this corridor, on the south side, there is a naturalist's room fitted with all necessary appliances; and on the north side there are the engines and pumps required for supplying the water, and for keeping it constantly aerated. The salt water is pumped direct from the sea into receiving tanks constructed under the floors of the corridors, and from these is conveyed into the smaller tanks and kept in circulation there by the same engine power. These tanks are capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water, and this quantity can be pumped from the sea in about 10 hours. The same water can be used without renewal for an indefinite time; but it is absolutely necessary that it should be kept constantly supplied with air. In the open sea the air is perpetually renewed by the motion of the waves; but in a tank it would soon be exhausted by the respiration of the fish, unless there were ample provision for an artificial supply. This is effected by an air-pump worked by steam power in the machine room and connected with delivery pipes which descend nearly to the bottom of every tank.

The general effect of the Aquarium is extremely pleasing. Each corridor bears some resemblance to a picture gallery, in which the glass fronts of the tanks represent framed pictures. The subdued light, the rich, sober, and harmonious colouring, the plash of the waterfall, the freshness of the fernery, and the endless variety and grace of movement of the finny captives, combined to produce a scene of beauty and attractiveness which, on Saturday, called forth the warmest expressions of admiration from all who saw it, and on which those who formed it may be most cordially congratulated.

A result so excellent has not been attained without much thought and labour on the part of all concerned, nor without the commission of errors that have been rendered manifest by the event. In the first place, the architect, whether guided by the notions of symmetry which govern the proportions of ordinary rooms, or only desirous to give an ample water space to the fish, has made the tanks far too deep from front to back. The result of this is that, unless the water be absolutely pellucid, a fish may easily withdraw so far from the glass as to be obscured or even concealed from view. A thickness of only two feet of a very good water has a distinct colour, and none of the tanks are less than 11ft deep. Moreover, the water when obtained is anything but pellucid. The intake is close to the beach, and the water is rendered opaque by the suspended particles ground from the shells and shingle by the waves, as well as by fragments of broken seaweed and various other matters. It can only be rendered clear by subsidence, aided by darkness, to check the growth of vegetation, and by the presence of oysters, who assimilate the suspended mineral particles for their shells. Hence the floor at every tank is strewn with large oysters, and after about ten days the turbid water becomes clear. If the tanks had been about one-third of their present depth, and if the supply pipe had been carried out even to the head of the pier, it is probable that much expense and trouble would have been saved.

When the tanks were first filled, great anxiety was occasioned by frequent breakages of the glass fronts. These are made of plate glass, about 1in. in thickness, and 74in. by 40in. surface measurement. It was supposed that they would be strong enough to bear any pressure to which they could be subjected; but it was found in practice that they would now and then suddenly split in every direction, permitting the water to escape and the fish, if not speedily rescued, to perish. It soon became apparent that these breakages did not depend upon direct pressure, since they would sometimes commence near the top of a plate, where the pressure would be least. Many hypotheses were suggested in order to account for them, and, among others, it was supposed that the two surfaces of a plate might be unequally expanded from difference of temperature between the air on one side and the water on the other. Quite lately it has been determined to bed all new plates in caoutchouc, and up to this time none of those so treated have given way.

A seaside place that is also an extensive fishing station offers peculiar facilities for stocking a marine Aquarium, and the Brighton establishment will have, in this respect, great advantages over that at the Crystal Palace. Not only is the inland transit of live fish very expensive, but, especially in hot weather and with some varieties, it is difficult to accomplish it at any cost. The Brighton fishermen no sooner make what they think would be an acceptable catch than they hurry off to the Aquarium with the prize, and they will soon become sufficiently educated to know what is required, and also to know how to secure and convey the captures with the least possible injury. A few days ago a party of them brought a dog-fish five feet long, and there were great rejoicings over his arrival. Unfortunately, the creature had been roughly handled, kept out of the water, and carried from place to place in men's arms, and he did not long survive this maltreatment. He had been looked to as the principal feature of Saturday's display, but he died shortly before the doors were open to visitors.

At present the Aquarium is by no means fully stocked, and can boast of little that is not familiar to visitors to the Crystal Palace. In this respect, every day may be expected to make a difference, and nothing will be spared to bring together an unrivalled collection. One of the tanks contains a number of pipe fish, of all sizes, and in excellent condition; and these are of especial interest to naturalists as being the marsupials of the fish tribe. The male receives the ova from the female in an abdominal pouch, and carries them until the young are fit to lead an independent existence. The pipe fish is also remarkable for the extraordinarily rapid movement of the dorsal fin—a movement so rapid that the eye can scarcely follow it.

Two varieties of dog fish are included in the collection. One kind, which is mottled with dark spots, is of nocturnal habits, and remains motionless during most of the day. One of the females has deposited two eggs in the tank; and these, as well as two eggs which have been brought in adhering to a piece of seaweed, will be watched with great interest. The other dog fishes have no marking, and are in constant movement. The giant, whose untimely decease is mourned, belonged to the latter family. Gray mullet, Atherine smelts, gurnards in every variety of colour, lobsters, crayfish, and spider crabs comprise the most noteworthy of the remaining inhabitants, and in almost every tank there are hermit crabs, to do duty as scavengers. The death of a small dog fish afforded an opportunity of observing how well they discharge this duty; for it had scarcely reached the bottom of the tank than the crabs were seen moving towards it in all directions, and in an incredibly short space of time every morsel had disappeared before their united efforts. The lobsters have recently changed their skins, and are in the full glory of their most brilliant markings. Two of them seemed quite conscious of this fact, and spread out their beautiful blue and yellow tails against the glass for the inspection of visitors, while another walked sedately about, carrying his huge claws before him, and presenting a ludicrous resemblance to a child in its father's boots. In a neighbouring tank two spider crabs, with heads erected, had placed themselves one on either side of an oyster in attitudes which seemed to convey scorn and defiance of each other; and a third spider crab, who from the station he had taken up might have been desirous of seeing fair play, afforded a resting place upon his shoulders to two hermit crabs, who had climbed to that elevated position to obtain a better view. It is impossible to guess whether they were adequately rewarded for their trouble; for the preliminaries of the contest, or conference, or courtship, or whatever the affair might have been, were still unadjusted when it became necessary for spectators to with draw.

In one of the tanks there is a party of hawksbill turtles, five in number, and three of these are of considerable size. The Crystal Palace Aquarium has taught us with what perfect grace and elegance the turbot, sole, plaice, and other flat fish move through the water; and the turtle is fully worthy of the same commendation. He is seen to the greatest advantage when descending, and at the same time advancing towards the spectator. If advancing directly, his head and flappers rather ludicrously realize the conventional cherub, and suggest that an Aquarium must have existed at a very early period in the history of sacred art.

The oysters, apart from their important share in clearing the water, are usually unmoved spectators of the active life above them. Still, they resent liberties, and on Friday an alarm was raised by an attendant that "an oyster had collared the turtle." One of the flappers had intruded itself between the parted shells of the bivalve, and they had closed upon it with tenacious grip.

The freshwater fish at present in the Aquarium are tench, goldfish, and chub, the latter bred and reared by Mr. Frank Buckland. That gentleman has also contributed an alligator—still a mere baby, but able to inflict a severe bite on one of the men who assisted in removing him from his travelling case.

The table tanks adjoining the fernery are already filled with an interesting collection of smaller fishes and reptiles, together with sea anemones, echinidæ, and the like. One of these tanks contained on Saturday a skate only three days old, and still attached to the yolk bag.

On the occasion of the opening the directors of the Aquarium had invited a numerous company of guests. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Sir James and Lady Duke, Dr. Carpenter, the President-elect of the British Association, Mr. White, M. P., Sir John Bennet, and many others. The Mayor of Brighton arrived at 12 o'clock, and, after heading a procession round the corridors, declared the Aquarium open. A few remarks on its scientific uses were made by Dr. Carpenter, and at 2 o'clock the directors entertained their guests at luncheon in the Pavilion.

We must not close the notice without a tribute to the great exertions of Mr. H. Lee, the well-known naturalist, to whom alone the public are indebted for the completion and stocking of the Aquarium at the present time. Mr. Lord, who was to have taken charge of it, and who will still eventually do so, was, unfortunately, disabled by illness just as the buildings were approaching completion, and when the need for his presence was most urgent. Mr. Lee and Mr. Frank Buckland undertook to supply Mr. Lord's place, and Mr. Lee has been at work literally night and day. The constant breakages of glass and the extreme heat of the weather combined to render his task one of great difficulty and anxiety, and the manner in which he has conducted it to a successful issue reflects the highest credit upon himself and his coadjutor.

The directors propose to open the Aquarium, not only in the daytime, but also in the evening. When it becomes dusk gas will at first be lighted in the corridors—an arrangement by which visitors will see each other, but will not see the fish. After an hour the corridor lights are to be turned down, and jets above the tanks will be kindled. The fish will then be brilliantly illuminated, while the corridors will be in comparative darkness. The character of Brighton society renders it certain that the Aquarium will be largely used as a fashionable lounge and promenade; and the association with it of Messrs. F. Buckland, Lord, and Lee renders it equally certain that the claims of natural history and of pisciculture will in no way be lost sight of or forgotten.—*Times.*

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25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40					
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
				50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

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